

THE HONDO ANVIL HERALD.

THE ANVIL, EST. 1888 / CONSOLIDATED
THE HERALD, 1901 / OCT. 17, 1903.

HONDO, MEDINA COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1920

VOL. 34. No. 36

WHEN YOU Start Your Spring Cleaning

Come here for your

O-Cedar Oil and O-Cedar Mops Furniture Polish and Varnish



We have all colors and sizes
in Varnish.

We have a clear Varnish that,
put on your Linoleum, will
make it last longer and look
better. BON AMI for Cleaning
Glass is here. Stronger Am-
monia for cutting paint off.

We appreciate your patronage

Tel. 124 **W. H. Windrow**

Everything advertised for Sale in Drug Stores is here.

Medical Examinations for School Children.

The Parent-Teacher's Association has made arrangement to give medical and dental examination to the school children—probably some time during the second week in April. This is being done under the "Child Welfare Movement" which has accomplished wonderful things since its organization in Washington, in 1897, by Mrs. Theodore W. Birney and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, who had worked together for months in preparing for the Congress which was to bring together the mothers of a nation to consider the welfare of the children and how to promote it. Did it ever occur to you that most of us who live in what we like to call the freest country in the world are in at least one respect not free at all? How many persons do you know who are not more or less handicapped by some physical defect that is depriving them of their full measure of happiness and vigor? These defects in school children may be noticeable to parents and they may not, but when examined by a physician they become pronounced. It is for this reason that children should be examined at stated times whether they show signs of being abnormally defective or not.

Judging from the results of examinations for the national army, during the recent World War, absolute soundness of mind and limb is even more rare than many of us had supposed. A great number of men were rejected as physically unfit for military service, and a large per cent of them had defects which could have been cured while children. But in the midst of these revelations of low health standards there is some evidence that a better day is dawning for the next generation. It has been truly said, "To cure was the voice of the past; to prevent the Divine whisper of today." May the whisper grow into a mighty shout throughout the land until all mankind takes it up as the battle cry for the century, and the coming generations will behold a new world and a new people.

The doctors, dentists and nurses who have so willingly consented to give their time and services to this work are as follows: Drs. B. R. Bradley, H. J. Meyer and W. H. Smith; dentists, Drs. J. E. Schlottmann and O. B. Taylor; nurses, Mrs. J. B. Hurt and Mrs. Leo Schweers.

Contributed.

Garden Plows. Holloway Bros.

Hail Insurance On Growing Crops.

Are your growing crops insured against damage from hail?

Can you afford to go without a protection which is now so generally taken by successful farmers?

The irony of fate seems to be that the very climatic conditions which bring the rain that makes the crops also bring the hail storms that destroy the crops.

A farmer who has a fine stand of grain is simply playing with fate if he does not protect himself from loss by carrying HAIL INSURANCE in a strong, reputable company.

Companies represented are backed by millions of dollars in assets.

Write, 'phone or see me,

J. R. CHANCEY, Agent.
Office Hondo State Bank.

John Frerichs.

It is with extreme sadness that the Anvil Herald chronicles the passing of John Frerichs, which tragic event occurred between 6:00 and 7:00 o'clock Wednesday morning at his home in the eastern part of town. Just when he arose dressed himself and left the house is not known, but when his daughters had prepared breakfast and he did not appear, his daughter, Annie, went to call him and found his lifeless body in the buggy-house, life apparently having been extinct some time before his body was found.

Deceased was a native son of Medina county, he having been born at Quihi just fifty years before the date of his passing, his death occurring on the anniversary of his birth. Moving with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rolf Frerichs, to Hondo on the establishment of the town, for the past quarter of a century he had been a familiar figure in this section.

He was a man of lovable disposition, always more than willing to render assistance to those in need and we do not think it an exaggeration to say that no man in the county had more warm friends or was held in higher esteem than he, and his passing has cast a shadow over hundreds of homes in this county. He was an extremely conscientious man, always anxious to do his whole duty in every respect, and it is thought worthy of the thought that perhaps he had made mistakes in making his income tax returns preyed on him to such an extent that it is in a measure, responsible for his untimely passing.

By industry and frugality he had accumulated a competency and was in a position to pass his future years in compared comfort had he elected to do so.

Besides his aged mother he is survived by six children, four daughters, Mrs. Ernest Oefinger and Mrs. Alfred Bader and Misses Betty and Annie Frerichs; and two sons, Willie and Harvey; three sisters, Mrs. Andrew Schuehle, Mrs. Aug. Schuehle and Mrs. C. J. Bless; and two brothers, Fritz and Henry Frerichs.

The funeral occurred at 4:00 o'clock Thursday afternoon and was attended by one of the largest concourse of people ever assembled in the Hondo Cemetery, most all the business houses in the town closing during the funeral hour as a mark of respect to the departed. Rev. A. Falkenberg, pastor of the Lutheran Church, conducted the services, the Methodist Church choir furnishing the music.

J. J. Droitecourt, John Finger, Felix Batot, Chas. Metzger, Henry Britsch and Paul Richter served as pall bearers.

To the stricken family the heartfelt sympathy of our people go out in unmeasured volume. May a merciful Heavenly Father comfort and console them in their terrible bereavement is the wish of all our people.

Little Mayme Earnest, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Earnest, who was terribly burned more than a month ago while watching her father burn corn stalks, was taken to a hospital in San Antonio last week for treatment. As the burns on the little girl's back have failed to heal, skin grafting has been resorted to and more than thirty particles of skin have been removed from her sister, Bessie, and transplanted on the back of the little sufferer. Everyone hopes that the grafting process may prove efficacious and that she will soon regain her normal health. Too much praise cannot be given to her heroic sister who underwent the ordeal of supplying her own skin in an effort to again restore her sister to health.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank those who assisted us during the illness and death of our darling little boy, William Jr. Your kindness and sympathy will ever be remembered. We also thank those who contributed the floral offerings.

MR. AND MRS. WM. J. NESTER.

Sergeant Maxwell and Corporal D. Brown closed their recruiting office Thursday evening and left for their headquarters, the sergeant going to Houston and the corporal to his station at the Moore Building in San Antonio. These men were a credit to our town and the many friends they made here are sorry that they left.

News reached here yesterday that Mrs. Mary Biry had died at Castroville at the ripe old age of 92 years. Grandma Biry was reported being very sick last week.

Screen Wire. Holloway Bros.

Attention

Liberty Bond Owners

Holders of U. S. Liberty Bonds are urgently requested to immediately present their Temporary Bonds on which the last interest coupon has matured, for exchange for Permanent Bonds bearing all interest coupons to maturity. All Temporary Bonds for exchange MUST HAVE ALL INTEREST COUPONS DETACHED. Registered Bonds are not affected by this order.

We are desirous to have you avail yourself of this SERVICE, and any other information in connection with Bond matters will be cheerfully given.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HONDO, TEXAS

J. M. FINGER, PRESIDENT.
ED. DE MONTEL, VICE-PRES.
HORACE BRADLEY, CASHIER.
CHAS. FINGER, ASST. CASHIER.

For Sale.

One Registered Duroc Jersey Male hog. One Registered Poland China Male; both 11 months old. Also 4 Duroc Jersey bred gilts. For further information see or phone 976 F-4.

W. H. ECKHART,
Hondo, Texas.

36-4t.

You can't afford to be without Insurance, Life and Accident. O. H. MILLER writes a good policy. He wrote over \$25,000 in past twenty days.

Hose. Holloway Bros.

LOST—A brown cow from my place, branded W on left side. For information and reward apply to John Zuberbuehler, Dunlay, Tex. 36,tf

FOR SALE—A 1914 model Ford Touring Car, in good mechanical condition at a bargain. Inquire at Hurt & Cameron Garage.



EAGLE SHIRTS

IT is our business to know good merchandise. We recommend Eagle Shirts.

Experts have experimented in the maker's own mill with designs, colors and varieties of yarn to achieve exceptional patterns—as if pattern were everything. Fabrics have been woven in the maker's mill where they are conceived—with as much care as though beautiful cloth were the only consideration. This manufacturer of over fifty years' experience has been constantly bettering every detail of cut and tailoring—as if workmanship alone would sway a man.

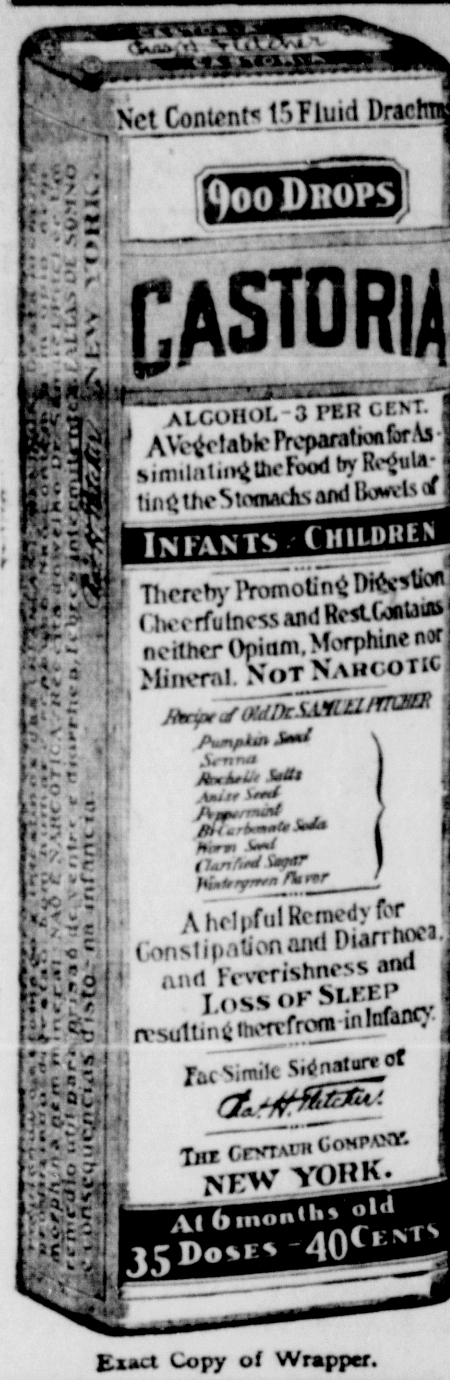
We know these things. That is why we believe in Eagle Shirts. That is why we want you to see our window display of Eagle Shirts; why we want you to come in, examine them, buy them, wear them. You'll understand then why we recommend them so heartily.

Every shirt the ultimate in value

EAGLE SHIRT

E. R. LEINWEBER CO.

The Square Deal Store.



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria
Always
Bears the
Signature
of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Anvil Herald

Published Weekly—Every Saturday

FLETCHER DAVIS
Editor and Proprietor
MRS. ROBERTA DAVIS
Assistant Editor

SUBSCRIPTION, - \$1.50 PER YEAR

Entered at the post office at Hondo, Texas, as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1920.

LEONARD WOOD HAS "14" POINTS, TOO

100 Per Cent American, Statesman,
Peacemaker and Diplomat Make
Him Logical Candidate.

Chicago, Ill.—Leonard Wood's "14 points," on why he is a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination have been made public at his headquarters here. They are:

1, 100 per cent American; 2, equipped for nation's highest office; 3, a man of deeds, not words; 4, statesman; 5, diplomat; 6, business administrator; 7, authority on international affairs; 8, judge of men; 9, peacemaker; 10, organizer and builder; 11, proved leader; 12, champion of law and order; 13, unbroken record of success; 14, he did not keep us out of war, but paved the way for victory.

HITCHCOCK FOR WOOD

Former Postmaster General Will Join
Forces in Presidential
Race.

New York.—Frank H. Hitchcock, former postmaster general and manager of the Taft and Hughes campaigns, has been added to the campaign managers for Leonard Wood.

The acquisition of Hitchcock is considered a splendid political coup because of the fact that he is known throughout the country as a successful presidential candidate booster, and that for the last three terms the man he has declared to be holder of the most of the people's faith has been nominated. Hitchcock probably will work in the East under the direction of William Cooper Procter, national chairman, in Chicago headquarters.

PINCHOT TELLS THEM!

Theodore Roosevelt's Friend Makes
Strong Answer to Wood's
Defamers.

Brookings, S. D.—"If the American people want a man in the White House who knows and hates militarism, who is hated by every militaristic soldier in America and has suffered vitally from their opposition and jealousy, who was loved by the soldiers he trained because he was human, who was hated by the military clique for the same reason—let them take Leonard Wood." Six hundred persons at a Leonard Wood mass meeting here heard Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry service under Theodore Roosevelt, make this statement and cheered him for several minutes.

DEMOCRATS IN SOUTH SWITCHING TO WOOD

New York.—Confirmation of the report that southern Democrats, especially those in Texas and Louisiana, are steadily drifting away from the organization in the interests of Leonard Wood, was brought to Wood headquarters here by a southern politician. There is a similar trend of Democratic supporters in Kentucky and North Carolina, where it is said that the Republicans have better than an even chance to win.

BAY STATE STRONG FOR LEONARD WOOD

Boston, Mass.—Massachusetts is solidly for Leonard Wood for the Republican presidential nomination, according to Norman J. Gould, eastern manager of the Wood campaign. "With the positive withdrawal of Governor Coolidge from the presidential race," said Congressman Gould, "all sentiment in the Bay state has turned to Wood."

NEW MEXICO WOOD STATE

Santa Fe, N. M.—New Mexico was added to the growing list of Leonard Wood states when a poll of the Republican state central committee on a resolution endorsing Wood for the Republican nomination showed 39 for and only 4 against. The state convention for the selection of delegates will be held here March 26.

The mild cathartic action of Herbine is well liked by ladies. It purifies the system without griping or sickening the stomach. Price, 60c. Sold by W. H. Windrow.

And after the women get the ballot they will probably want it on monogrammed paper.

Apply Ballard's Snow Liniment to joints that ache. It relieves bone ache, muscle ache and neuralgia pain. Three sizes, 30c, 60c and \$1.20 per bottle. Sold by W. H. Windrow.

Citation by Publication.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of
Medina County—Greeting:

You Are Hereby Commanded, That you summon Henry Castro, the unknown heirs of Henry Castro, deceased, Amalia Castro, the unknown heirs of Amalia Castro, deceased, Angelo Causici, the unknown heirs of Angelo Causici, Florilla Causici, deceased, Lorenzo Castro, the unknown heirs of Lorenzo Castro, deceased, Orlando Castro, the unknown heirs of Orlando Castro, deceased, Justine Illies, the unknown heirs of Justine Illies, deceased, C. J. H. Illies, the unknown heirs of C. J. H. Illies, deceased, E. Simmler, the unknown heirs of E. Simmler, deceased, M. Malsch, the unknown heirs of M. Malsch, deceased, I. A. Paschal, the unknown heirs of I. A. Paschal, Geo. W. Paschal, the unknown heirs of Geo. W. Paschal, Jno. C. French, the unknown heirs of Jno. C. French, deceased, William McLane, the unknown heirs of Wm. McLane, deceased, Jno. H. Illies, the unknown heirs of Jno. H. Illies, deceased, F. A. Glass, the unknown heirs of F. A. Glass, deceased, A. G. Clark, the unknown heirs of A. G. Clark, deceased, James B. Perkins, the unknown heirs of James B. Perkins, deceased, Tamenand de Los Clark, the unknown heirs of Tamenand de Los Clark, deceased, John Ford, and unknown heirs of John Ford, deceased, whose place or places of residence are unknown to plaintiffs; by making publication of this Citation, once in each week, for four (4) consecutive weeks, previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Medina County, to be held at the Court House thereof, in Hondo, Texas, on the 6th Monday after the 1st Monday in March, 1920, the same being the 12th day of April, A. D., 1920, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court, on the 9th day of March, A. D., 1920, in a suit numbered on the docket of said Court No. 1891, wherein F. A. Martin and C. E. Martin, Mrs. Hulda Sprenger, and husband, A. H. Sprenger, are plaintiffs, and Henry Castro, the unknown heirs of Henry Castro, deceased, Amalia Castro, the unknown heirs of Amalia Castro, deceased, Angelo Causici, the unknown heirs of Angelo Causici, Florilla Causici, the unknown heirs of Florilla Causici, deceased, Lorenzo Castro, the unknown heirs of Lorenzo Castro, deceased, Orlando Castro, the unknown heirs of Orlando Castro, deceased, Justine Illies, the unknown heirs of Justine Illies, deceased, C. J. H. Illies, the unknown heirs of C. J. H. Illies, deceased, E. Simmler, the unknown heirs of E. Simmler, deceased, M. Malsch, the unknown heirs of M. Malsch, deceased, I. A. Paschal, the unknown heirs of I. A. Paschal, Geo. W. Paschal, the unknown heirs of Geo. W. Paschal, Jno. C. French, the unknown heirs of Jno. C. French, deceased, William McLane, the unknown heirs of Wm. McLane, deceased, Jno. H. Illies, the unknown heirs of Jno. H. Illies, deceased, F. A. Glass, the unknown heirs of F. A. Glass, deceased, A. G. Clark, the unknown heirs of A. G. Clark, deceased, James B. Perkins, the unknown heirs of James B. Perkins, deceased, Tamenand de Los Clark, the unknown heirs of Tamenand de Los Clark, deceased, John Ford, and the unknown heirs of John Ford, deceased, are defendants, and the cause of action being alleged as follows, to wit: That plaintiffs are now in the possession of 100 acres of land, out of Survey No. 103, in the name of Henry Castro, living and being situated in Medina County, Texas, described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at the N. E. corner of said Survey No. 103; Thence West with the North line of said Survey, 147 varas to a stake from which a mesquite 6 in. in dia. brs. 5 varas North, another mesquite W. 5 varas; Thence South 490 1/2 varas to a stake; Thence East 1147 varas to a stake; Thence North 490 1/2 varas to the place of beginning; That plaintiffs are lawfully seized and possessed of said land, holding and claiming the same in fee simple by virtue of a patent from the State of Texas to Henry Castro, dated January 2, 1862, Patent No. 1, Vol. 36—and by deeds from those holding under and by virtue of said patent; Plaintiffs further represent to the Court that on or about the 21st day of August, A. D. 1897, J. Paul Oefinger and wife, Sophia Oefinger, did execute and deliver to Charles Martin, now deceased, the father of plaintiffs, a deed, conveying to the said Charles Martin the aforesaid 100 acres of land, which said deed was duly filed for record in Medina County, Texas, where said land is situated, on or about the 21st day of August, A. D. 1897; that on or about the 1st day of August, A. D. 1907, the said Chas. Martin died; and that on or about the 7th day of November, A. D. 1908, a decree of partition among the heirs of the said Chas. Martin, deceased, and the widow of the said Chas. Martin, deceased, was rendered in the District Court of Medina County, Texas, wherein the aforesaid 100 acres was set aside and allotted

ed to these plaintiffs; that since the 21st day of August, A. D. 1897, the said Chas. Martin, his heirs and legal representatives and these plaintiffs have had actual peaceable and adverse possession of said land, cultivating, using and enjoying the same, claiming under the aforesaid deed, and judgment, duly registered, paying all taxes due thereon, for more than five years prior to the institution of this suit; and that if defendants, or any of them had any right, title or claim to the aforesaid land, their cause of action against plaintiffs or their father, the said Chas. Martin accrued more than five years prior to the institution of this suit, therefore the same is barred by the statute of limitation of five years; Plaintiffs further represent that their father, the said Chas. Martin, now deceased, and themselves, have had actual, peaceable and adverse possession of said land, cultivating, using and enjoying the same since the 21st day of August, A. D. 1897, and for more than ten years prior to the institution of this suit, and that if the defendants, or any of them, had any right, title or claim to said land, the cause of action for same accrued more than ten years prior to the institution of this suit, therefore the same is barred by the Statute of limitation of ten years; Plaintiffs bring this suit for the purpose of determining the estate, interest or claim, if any, that said defendants, or any of them, have in and to the aforesaid land, and to decree that title to said land to be in plaintiffs free and clear of any right, title, claim or interest which defendants, or any of them, may have in and to said land and premises; Plaintiffs pray that the defendants be cited by publication as required by law in such cases, and that upon a final hearing in the case that plaintiffs do have and recover of and from said defendants the land and premises aforesaid, and that said decree and judgment declare and adjudicate the title to said land to be in plaintiffs, free and clear of all claim, right, title or interest of defendants, or any of them; and that the Court do issue its appropriate order to carry such decree and judgment into effect, and plaintiffs pray for such other and further orders, judgments and decrees, legal or equitable, to which they may be justly entitled.

Herein fail not, and have you before said Court, on the said first day of the next term thereof, this writ, with your endorsement thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Hondo this, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1920.

Issued same day.

[L. S.] AUGUST KEMPF,
Clerk District Court, Medina County,
Texas.

HARDING HIT BOND SALE

Columbus, O., March.—In a speech in the United States senate in 1916 Senator Harding from Ohio, in speaking with respect to the sale of Liberty bonds, took exception to the manner and methods employed to promote the sale of Liberty bonds, classing the public meetings, the appeals of orators and the eloquence of literature as "hysterical and unseemly."

This same speech is remembered by M. R. Jones of Columbus, veteran of the Civil war and who had several grandsons fighting in the world war. He is for Leonard Wood.

A torpid liver needs an overhauling with Herbine. Its benefits are immediately apparent. Energy takes the place of laziness, appetite returns, and the hour of rest brings with it sound, refreshing sleep. Price, 60c. Sold by W. H. Windrow.

And probably there would be more girls willing to tackle the cook stove if they could jerk it around with a steering wheel.

As clear as the purest water is Liquid Borozone, yet it is the most powerful healing remedy for flesh wounds, sores, burns and scalds that medical science has ever produced. Try it. Price, 30c, 60c and \$1.20. Sold by W. H. Windrow.

WOOD HATES PRUSSIANISM

Brookings, South Dakota, March.—Gifford Pinchot, former chief of the forestry service under Theodore Roosevelt, was cheered for several minutes when he spoke of Leonard Wood's hatred of militarism.

"If the American people want a man in the White House who knows and hates militarism; who is hated by every militaristic soldier in America; who has suffered bitterly from their opposition and jealousy; who was loved by the soldiers he trained because he was human, let them take Leonard Wood." Mr. Pinchot said.

Mr. Hoover would be a more likely candidate for the presidency if the people get over the fear that he would put war bread in his platform.

Children who have worms are pale, sickly and peevish. A dose or two of White's Cream Vermifuge will clear them out and restore rosy cheeks and cheerful spirits. Price 35c. Sold by W. H. Windrow.

H. J. MEYER, M. D.

Office in Mask Building

Residence Phone: 80; Office Phone: 244
HONDO, TEXAS

DR. J. E. SCHLOTTMANN

DENTAL SURGEON

HONDO, - - - TEXAS
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.,
new time

DR. R. P. THOMAS

DENTIST

511 Gibbs Bld'g. Phone Travis 400
San Antonio, Texas

Dr. O. B. TAYLOR

Dental Surgeon

Pyorrhea Treatment

Phones..... (Office)..... (Residence).....

DR. T. SHAW

M. R. C. V. S.—M. E. C. V. S.
F. E. V. M. S.

Veterinary Surgeon

Phone 112. Hondo, Texas

Carry Your Clothes
to CARTER YOUR
Cleaner

TELEPHONE 179

V. A. CROW

JEWELER

Solicits the patronage of the people of
Hondo and vicinity.

A full line of Watches, Clocks and
Jewelry.

Hondo, -:-:- Texas

L. A. Mechler

BLACKSMITH &
WHEELWRIGHT

AGENT FOR

Aermotor Windmills and
Gasoline Engines

Hondo, -:-:- Texas

Medina County Abstract Co.

(INCORPORATED)

H. E. HAASS, Manager

EMIL BRITSCH, Asst. Mgr.

Hondo, Texas

Complete Tract Indexes, Complete Abstracts of Title and Complete sets of Maps and Plats to all tracts of lands and lots in Medina county, together with years of experience, places us in a position to give you promptly an accurate and complete Abstract of Title. Maps of Medina Co., showing surveys, etc., for sale.

Tan-No-More

THE SKIN BEAUTIFIER

The most scientific and most wonderful facial preparation of the modern age. Imparts to the skin a very softness and delicate appearance and pleasant in effect. Used during the day it is a protection from the Sun and Wind. In the evening its use assures a faultless complexion. Tints: White and Flesh. All dealers, 35c, 50c and \$1.00, or sent post paid on receipt of price. Sample for the asking.

BAKER-WHEELER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

DALLAS, TEXAS

Windrow Says

After you eat—always take

EATONIC

(FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH)

Instantly relieves Heartburn, Bloating, Gas, Sour Stomach, indigestion, and all stomach troubles. Aids digestion and appetite. Keeps the system sweet and strong. Increases Vitality and Promotes Health. EATONIC is the best remedy. Tens of thousands wonderfully benefited. Only cost a cent or two a day to use it. Positively guaranteed to please or we will refund money. Get a box today. You will see.

W. H. Windrow Hondo, Tex.

Money at 5.12 Per Cent Interest

Plenty money to lend on farms at 5 1/2 per cent interest (plus 1 per cent on principal), from \$100 to \$10,000 at 5 to 35 years time, no renewals. The best law ever enacted by Congress for small land owner to help himself. Ask for particulars.

H. E. Haass,

Hondo, Texas.

at Court House,

habitual Constipation Cured

in 14 to 21 Days

"LA-FOS WITH PEP-SIN" is a special prep-ed Syrup Tonic-Laxative for Habitual Constipation. It relieves promptly by its action. It is taken regularly for 14 to 21 days to induce regular action. It Stimulates and Regulates. Very Pleasant to Take. 50c per bottle.

Viking Milk Separators. Get on

Holloway Bros.

PHONE 46
For FRESH MEATS of all Kinds
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
BEEF, PORK, VEAL, SAUSAGE
And LARD Always On Hand
A. C. Thallman, CITY MEAT MARKET

WE SELL THE FAMOUS
STOVER
GASOLINE
ENGINES
The Best
on the
Market
SAMSON WINDMILLS
AND ALL KINDS OF PUMP MACHINERY
WIEMERS, WILSON & COMPANY
AGENTS FOR ALAMO IRON WORKS AT
At Hondo Deep Well Co. Hondo, Texas

The Hondo Light, Power & Ice Co.
WILL FURNISH
Electric Vacuum Cleaner
at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY
CENTS per day and Electric Irons at TWENTY-
FIVE CENTS per week.
We Also Carry Them in Stock.

Wm. J. Nester F. H. Schweers
PROPRIETORS OF
HONDO MEAT MARKETS
DEALERS IN
Choice Fresh Meat of all Kinds
Bacon, Ham, Sausage, Etc.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HIDES

Kimmey Transfer Co.
DRAY AND SERVICE CAR. Nothing Too
Large or Too Small Phone 222
WILL TAKE YOU ANYWHERE



LEONARD WOOD.

LEONARD WOOD'S ACTIVE CAREER

His Story of His Life as Doctor, Soldier and Statesman—His Boyhood and Student Days.

By JOHN G. HOLME.

On December 12, 1899, Leonard Wood, a Major-General of Volunteers in the United States Army, received one of the most remarkable orders that any government has ever issued to any army officer.

He was made Governor-General of the island which for four hundred years had been a colonial dependency of one of the most reactionary monarchies on the face of the earth and was commanded to train its million and a half inhabitants, who had never had any voice in their government, for republican self-government. He was ordered to perform this gigantic task as quickly as possible, for the diplomatic telescopes of all the governments of the world were trained on the United States and the island, which happened to be, in natural resources, probably the richest spot of its size on the globe. The governments of Europe, Asia and South America wanted to know whether Uncle Sam really meant what he said when he pledged himself to free Cuba, or whether he was really going to annex Cuba with her inexhaustible sugar bowl.

The work before Wood was to build, rebuild and repair all the civil institutions of Cuba, such as the courts, the customs and postal departments, the school and electoral systems, establish lines of communication, expel the epidemics, train native public officials and supervise the writing of the Constitution. When Cuba was able to stand on her own feet, Wood was to come home.

Two years before the man who was commanded to perform this extraordinary task had been an obscure army doctor with the rank and pay of a captain. He had distinguished himself in the Spanish-American War as Colonel of the Rough Riders, the famous regiment of aristocrats and cowpunchers of which Theodore Roosevelt later became the commander when Wood was advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General. Wood had done a big job as Military Governor of Santiago de Cuba, and his success there had paved the way for his Governorship of all Cuba. Now that he looms big as Presidential possibility, the American people are more than ever interested in his career, in the forces and influences which have shaped his active life.

Leonard Wood was born in the village of Winchester, N. H., on October 1, 1860, and is therefore fifty-nine years of age. He comes of an old American stock which settled in New England long before the Revolution. One of his ancestors, Peregrine White, was the first white child born in the Plymouth colony. Another ancestor, John Nixon, was one of Washington's brigadiers, fighting through the Revolution. Leonard Wood's father, Dr. Charles Jewett Wood, left his wife and infant son, the future General, to respond to Lincoln's first call for volunteers. He was invalided home just before the Confederacy surrendered.

After the Civil War the family moved to Cape Cod, Massachusetts, settling in the village of Pocasset, where Leonard Wood grew up, attended the district school and later Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass. Here he distinguished himself as an all-around athlete. He showed a fondness for languages and history. In his work he persevered rather than ready.

(To be continued.)

WOOD'S MANAGERS CLAIM 300 VOTES

Senator Moses and W. S. Procter See Powerful Support for Their Candidate — Hitchcock Joins General.

New York.—When Senator George H. Moses and William Cooper Procter, managers of General Leonard Wood's campaign for the Republican nomination for President, made their claim that he would have 300 pledged delegates when the Chicago convention opened, General Wood's rivals smiled.

Every day that has passed since the claim was made convinces General Wood's supporters that it will be more than fulfilled. All of the States claimed by Senator Moses and Mr. Procter are running true to expected form, and in addition General Wood is developing unusual strength in unexpected places.

Claims are made by supporters of Senator Johnson, Senator Harding, Governor Lowden and other aspirants for the nomination, but none of them has gotten down to cases and named the locations from which pledged delegates are expected to come. Senator Moses, on the other hand, specifically states where General Wood's first 300 delegates are coming from. Senator Moses said:

"New York, New England, New Jersey and Delaware will give General Wood 100 delegates; the Middle West and Northwest will furnish 100 more; the South Atlantic States 50 and the interior South and Southwestern States 50 more."

Since this claim was made the Wood managers have received reports from all sections of the country, showing that each of the sections mentioned by Senator Moses is getting stronger and stronger for Wood.

General Wood confesses himself gratified, flattered and surprised over the reception accorded him everywhere he has spoken. A few days ago he told a number of his friends that while the enthusiasm and tumultuous applause of the large crowds impressed him tremendously, he was deeply touched by the great number of personal assurances he had received from individuals—men and women who had stood in line for long periods to shake hands with him and pledge him their wholehearted support.

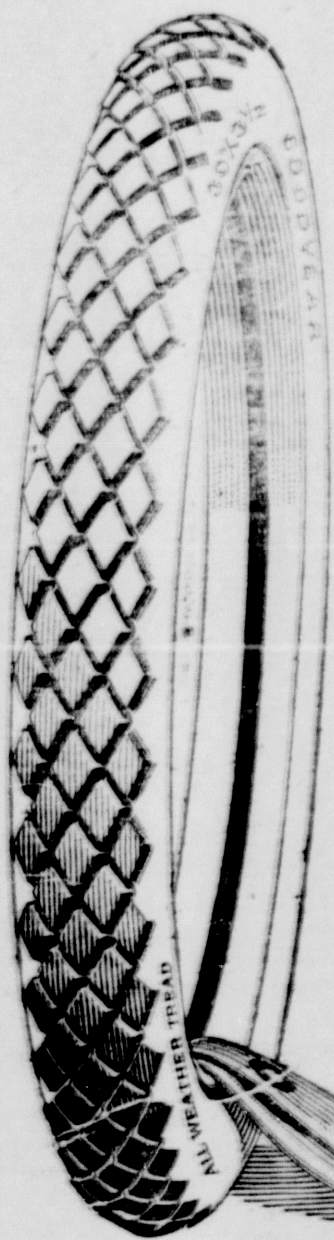
Although the supporters of General Wood's rivals have attempted to slur him in many ways, General Wood is conducting his campaign on the highest plane of dignity and has never yet made an uncomplimentary allusion to any of the other aspirants for the nomination. One of the most recent efforts to strike at Wood was a slurring reference to General Wood as "the man in uniform." When this was brought to General Wood's attention by some of his supporters, he immediately issued this statement:

"I have no apologies for the American uniform. If I had it would be an insult to every American soldier who died in France or in previous wars we have waged."

With Frank H. Hitchcock, former postmaster general, and manager of William Howard Taft's campaign in 1908, now actively affiliated with the Wood management, National Campaign Manager Procter is confident that an unbeatable combination has been formed. Mr. Hitchcock does not succeed Mr. Procter, but will have co-ordinate authority with him, both working to their utmost ability in the furtherance of General Wood's campaign.

In entering upon his work with the Wood campaign Mr. Hitchcock said there was every reason for being confident of Wood's nomination because he is the outstanding candidate and the man with whom the Republican party undoubtedly can win in November.

Goodyear Advantages in Tires for the Smaller Cars



Just as Goodyear is successful in building extreme value into the Goodyear Tires that go on the highest-priced motor cars, so is Goodyear successful in supplying unusual worth in Goodyear Tires for smaller cars.

Into the making of Goodyear Tires in the 30x3, 30x3½, and 31x4-inch sizes have gone the full advantages of Goodyear experience, skill and modern facilities.

The results of this unusual endeavor are easily available to every owner of a Ford, Chevrolet, Dort, Maxwell, or any other car requiring the sizes mentioned.

Go to the nearest Goodyear Service Station Dealer's place of business for these tires, and Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes. He carries them in stock.

30x3½ Goodyear Double-Cure Fabric, All-Weather Tread \$23.50
30x3½ Goodyear Single-Cure Fabric, Anti-Skid Tread \$21.50

Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are thick, strong tubes that reinforce casings properly. Why risk a good casing with a cheap tube? Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes cost little more than tubes of less merit. 30x3½ size in water-proof bag \$4.50

GOOD YEAR

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Medina County, Greeting:

You Are Hereby Commanded to cause to be published once each week for a period of ten days before the return day hereof, in a newspaper of general circulation, which has been continuously and regularly published for a period of not less than one year in said Medina County, a copy of the following notice:

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To All Persons Interested in the Welfare of L. Walter Graff and Paulina Graff, Minors:

No. 930. Mrs. Emma Graff has filed in the County Court of Medina County, an application for Letters of Guardianship upon the Estate of said Minors which said application will be heard at the next term of said Court, commencing on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1920, the same being the 5th day of April, A. D. 1920, at the Court House thereof, in Hondo, Texas, at which time all persons interested in the welfare of said Minors, may appear and contest said application, if they see proper to do so.

Herein Fail Not, but have you before said Court, on the said first day of the next term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Hondo, Texas, this 17th day of March A. D. 1920.

[L. S.] S. A. JUNGMAN, Clerk County Court Medina County, Texas.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles. Instantly relieves itching Piles, and you can get restful sleep after the first application. Price 60c.

NR TONIGHT—Tomorrow Alright
NR Tablets stop sick headaches, relieve bilious attacks, tone and regulate the eliminative organs, make you feel fine.
"Better Than Pills For Liver Ills"

Get a 25c. Box. Year Druggist.

W. H. Windrow, Druggist.

JOYFUL EATING

Unless your food is digested without the aftermath of painful acidity, the joy is taken out of both eating and living.

KI-MOIDS

are wonderful in their help to the stomach troubled with over-acidity. Pleasant to take—relief prompt and definite.

MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION



ALTON T. ROBERTS.

Alton T. Roberts, state senator of Michigan, and president of the State league, a warm supporter of Leonard Wood as a candidate for the Republican nomination for president.

ARIZONA DELEGATES PLEDGED TO WOOD

Tucson, Ariz.—Six delegates, pledged to Leonard Wood by the unit rule, were selected at the state convention here and in addition the convention passed a resolution indorsing the candidacy of Wood, according to Allan B. Jaynes, Republican national committeeman from Arizona.

NEARING CULEBRA CUT.



One of Uncle Sam's battle-wagons going through the Panama Canal. This view was taken near Culebra Cut from a Navy seaplane.

The little tug hardly looks large enough to chaperon a battleship, does it? But then the tug is a part of the U. S. Navy too.

Size isn't always the most important thing. The men of the Navy have learned that brains amount to a great deal more.

WOOD PEOPLES' CHOICE

Boston, Mass.—In announcing his candidacy as a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention, Lieutenant Governor Louis A. Frothingham of Massachusetts announced that he is pledged to support Leonard Wood for the nomination.

LOUISIANA SELECTS 12 WOOD DELEGATES

New Orleans, La.—Reports of the growing Wood strength in the South were borne out here when twelve delegates, believed of Wood sentiment were selected to represent Louisiana at the Republican national convention.

You Do More Work.

You are more ambitious and you get more enjoyment out of everything when your blood is in good condition. Impurities in the blood have a very depressing effect on the system, causing weakness, laziness, nervousness and sickness.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC restores Energy and Vitality by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is not a patent medicine, it is simply IRON and QUININE suspended in Syrup. So pleasant even children like it. The blood needs Quinine to Purify it and IRON to Enrich it. These reliable tonic properties never fail to drive out impurities in the blood.

The Strength-Creating Power of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC has made it the favorite tonic in thousands of homes. More than thirty-five years ago, folks would ride a long distance to get GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC when a member of their family had Malaria or needed a body-building, strength-giving tonic. The formula is just the same today, and you can get it from any drug store. 60c per bottle.

Navy Blacksmith Shop.



The village blacksmith shop under the spreading chestnut tree is for rent. The smithy has gone to sea to learn some new tricks of the trade in the U. S. Navy schools.

Blacksmithing is now a highly specialized trade in iron working. Once a man masters it he is sure of a good living for life, either in or out of the service.

A real interest in one's work is as necessary in the Navy schools as in others, but Jack is paid to learn and is sure of his job as long as he wants it, providing he is in earnest.

The above photo shows a couple of navies going a big business at a Navy Artificer School.

EASTER EGGS FOR EVERYBODY ---particularly the Children



The Eggs
with the
wonderful
centers

THE purest, most delicious
Chocolate-coated, Cream-
filled dainties ever offered.
Packed in almost life-like
Bunny Boxes, and just loaded
down with Fruits and Nuts.

20c 30c 40c 75c

Also complete line of Liggett's
Fenway and Guth Chocolates

\$1.25 to \$7.50

FLY & MERCER

The Rexall Store

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Garden Plows. Holloway Bros.
Washing Machines. Holloway Bros.
Hose. Holloway Bros.
Guy Weiden of Dallas is visiting
relatives here.

Get it at Windrow's Drug Store,
Telephone 124.

CHILDREN'S Play Suits and Mex-
ican Hats at Heyen's Variety Store.

Tom Bendele and wife were here
from their ranch Thursday.

Viking Milk Separators. Get one.
Holloway Bros.

Clyde Holloway and Andrew Bless
went to San Antonio Wednesday night
to meet Willie Frerichs.

EASTER Novelties, Easter Candies,
Easter Egg Dyes at Heyen's Variety
Store. 34

Little Edgar Mechler, son of Mr.
and Mrs. E. A. Mechler, is on the
sick list.

NOTICE—Get your Pop corn and
Tom Watson Melon seed for planting
at the Farmers' Union Warehouse Co.

Miss Aggie Reily, who has been
visiting here, returned to her home in
San Antonio this week.

H. P. McClaugherty came out from
San Antonio Thursday to visit rela-
tives here.

Willie Frerichs came in from A. &
M. College Thursday to attend the
funeral of his father, John Frerichs.

George Gerdes of San Antonio at-
tended the funeral of John Frerichs
Thursday.

FOR SALE—Oliver Typewriter,
good as new, at \$40 (forty dollars).
H. E. Haass, Hondo, Texas. 32,tf

Jul. Bless, Mrs. Jul. Hartung and
Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Geisler, of San An-
tonio, attended the funeral of John
Frerichs Thursday.

Ferdinand Bless and son, Henry, and
Hubert Zinsmeister and son, Henry,
of Brackettville, were here for the fu-
neral of John Frerichs Thursday.

Mrs. Andrew Schuehle is still taking
treatment at the Santa Rosa hospital
in San Antonio.

Elbert de Montel came in Thursday
night to spend the Easter holidays
with his parents, Judge and Mrs. Ed.
de Montel.

FOR SALE—Eggs from pure bred
S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Crain Strain;
\$1.50 per 15. Mrs. W. H. Eckhart,
Hondo, Texas. 35,tf

Capt. Wm. Burns, who is in charge
of the various recruiting offices, vis-
ited the office at the Richter Hotel here
Wednesday.

Misses Gertrude and Annie Reily,
teachers of the Live Oak School, went
to D'Hanis Thursday to spend the
Easter holiday with their parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Jacob Reily.

John Robert Wilson, Clinton Rogers
and Caughey Horgor motored over
from A. & M. with Albert Newman
Thursday and will spend the Easter
holiday with home folks.

**O. H. MILLER will take
pleasure in showing you his
"perfect protection policy".
Don't miss asking about it.**

George Bendele, Jr. while cutting
some wood on the Fritz Rothe ranch
Wednesday had the misfortune to
severely cut one of his feet by the
axe glancing. A physician was called,
the wound properly dressed and soon
it is hoped George will have normal
use of the injured member.

Hondo was threatened with a rain
Wednesday afternoon but the threat
was all we got out of it. Threatening
clouds banked up in the northwest
and for awhile it looked as though we
were in for a deluge but the clouds
moved to the east and Hondo was left
dry. The upper part of the county
was more fortunate, heavy rains fall-
ing to within ten miles north of the
town. Considerable hail accompanied
the rain, but as all crops are some-
what backward but little, if any
damage, was done.

Screen Wire. Holloway Bros.

Hose. Holloway Bros.
Florence Oil Stoves. Holloway Bros.
Mrs. Louis Faseler and children
were up from Yancey Tuesday.

For the best Auto (Fair see C. R.
Gaines.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Rothe were
here from Seco Thursday.

Home cured Bacon for Sale. Ring
30, Hondo, Texas. 35,tf

Mrs. Edgar Rieber and sister-in-
law, Miss Rieber, were here from
Tarpley Tuesday.

Mr. Weltner, of Camp Verde is
visiting his daughter, Mrs. Wm.
Wanshaff, here this week.

OSTEOPATH—Dr. C. W. Trevitt
Office: 543 Moore Building, San An-
tonio, Texas. 28,tf

FOR SALE—Fumed Oak Cabinet
Victrola with large quantity of records
carefully selected. Phone 170, Hondo.
Mr. Woodward, representing the
Delco Light Co. was here Wednesday
on business for his company.

Mrs. H. Hartman went to San An-
tonio Wednesday for a several days
visit with relatives.

Dr. O. B. Taylor spent Sunday and
Monday in Castroville on professional
business.

EASTER Baskets—Candy, Eggs,
Rabbits—Egg Dyes and Post Cards, at
Heyen's Variety Store. 34

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rich of Uvalde
were here Thursday for the funeral of
John Frerichs.

Mrs. Leo. Schweers was the guest
of her sister, Mrs. Chas. Brown at
Castroville Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Merriman and
baby came over from Cotulla Sunday
and visited relatives here this week.

**O. H. MILLER will write
you Insurance with a guaran-
teed premium—so much and
no more.**

Geo. Carle was out from San An-
tonio last week. He returned to San
Antonio Sunday evening accompanied
by his mother, Mrs. Geo. Carle Sr.

Dr. Hino Rothe has returned to his
home at Athens, Ga., after visiting
relatives here and at Big Wells for
the past ten days.

Screen Wire. Holloway Bros.

PLOW HARNESS—We have it:
Horse Collars, Bridles, Trace Chains,
Back Bands, Hames, etc. E. R. Lein-
weber Co. 22.

Mrs. Johanna Deckenbach of Port-
land, Oregon, who is spending some
time here as the guest of friends, is
in San Antonio visiting.

Mail orders promptly attended to
Phone or write us for any and every
thing usually sold in a Drug store.
W. H. Windrow, Prescription Drug-
gist, Hondo, Texas.

County Clerk Jungmann visited his
father, P. Jungman Sr. at Castroville
Sunday. We are glad to report the
old gentleman as somewhat improved
in health.

H. E. Haass, Attorney at Law, Sur-
veyor's Office, Courthouse, Hondo,
Texas. All legal matters carefully
attended to, in all courts of Texas.
Manager Medina County Abstract Co.
Road maps of Medina County, cloth
\$5, paper \$3. 15

District Attorney L. J. Brucks and
little Miss Genevieve motored to San
Antonio Wednesday morning. They
returned home in the afternoon ac-
companied by Misses Lillian and Jose-
phine Brucks and Octavia Davis who
will spend the Easter holidays at
home.

ITCH!
Money back without question
if HUNT'S Salve fails in the
treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA,
RINGWORM, TETTER or
other itching skin diseases. Try
a 75 cent box at our risk.

W. H. WINDROW, Druggist.

C. W. Gilliam this week closed a
deal for the Capt. J. D. Smith pas-
ture. This pasture contains 5750
acres, located on the Seco and Squir-
rel Creek, about ten miles southeast
of Hondo. As the pasture is at pres-
ent under lease Mr. Gilliam will not
take possession of his new ranch until
July 1st. We are not advised as to
the future intentions of Captain and
Mrs. Smith.

Farmers report that corn, especially
on sandy land, is coming up pretty
well; but land prepared late, and
heavier lands not watered are getting
too dry to germinate the seeds. Gar-
dens are not doing well either.—De-
vine News.

Machine hemstitching and pico
edge. Covered buttons made from
your own material in the latest follow-
ing styles: Acorn, Bullett, Full ball,
Half ball and Combination. Mrs. H.
B. Houston, Uvalde, Tex.

Miss Alice Newton, who is teaching
at Sabinal, came home last Friday
evening and entertained the follow-
ing young ladies of Sabinal with a
week-end party: Misses Shaw, Mary
Watson, Aunee Watson, Jo Allen and
Edith Elaine Morris.

When you are overworked, feel list-
less or languid, or when you can't
sleep or eat, better take Hollister's
Rocky Mountain Tea, livens you up,
purifies the blood, soothes and regu-
lates the stomach, makes you eat and
sleep. A real Spring Medicine, 35c.
Tea or Tablets. W. H. Windrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nietenhofer
and son, Milton, Mr. and Mrs. Hy.
Nietenhofer and family, and Mr. and
Mrs. Hy. Bohlen and baby, Lorine,
visited Mr. and Mrs. Willie Nieten-
hofer at Yancey last Sunday.

C. W. Gilliam returned the first of
the week from his Zavala county
ranch. He says conditions are ideal
down there and soon he will be ship-
ping some fine beeves to market.

Messrs. Vernor King, C. J. Monk-
house and Dr. W. H. Smith were
amongst those from this section who
attended the "spudding-in" of the oil
well in Bandera county March 31st.

You must clean the stomach and
bowels, purify the blood, each Spring,
or you leave Winter's germs and im-
purities in your blood and system.
Drive them away, clean out the stom-
ach and bowels—take Hollister's Rocky
Mountain Tea, a Spring cleanser-
purifier. 35c. Tea or Tablets. W. H.
Windrow.

Miss Annie Miller came in from Our
Lady of the Lake Academy, San An-
tonio, Wednesday night and will spend
the Easter holidays with her mother,
Mrs. Anna Miller.

Miss Viola Dulnig, who is attending
The Incarnate Word Academy, San
Antonio, arrived here Wednesday to
spend the Easter holidays with her
grandmother, Mrs. Henry Rothe.

FOR SALE—Eggs for Hatching
from White Leghorns, White Orping-
tons, White Wyandottes and Anconas.
\$1.00 per setting at Richter Hotel. 29

Max Machaelis, the big stockman of
Kyle, accompanied by his wife and
daughter, visited friends here Thurs-
day.

Earl Starnes and J. S. Whitehead
were among those who attended the
big celebration at Bandera Wednes-
day.

Goodyear Kokomo and Savage Tires
are quality tires. At fair prices—
cheapest in long run. Citizens Motor
Car Co. 35,tf

Mr. Fritz Herzing of Brackettville
visited at the home of J. G. Karm
last week-end, leaving for San Anton-
io Sunday.

FOR SALE—Eggs from pure bred
Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, at
\$1.00 per setting of 15. Apply to
Joe Huesser. 30,

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. E. Schuehle
from the Upper Hondo Section were
in town Thursday.

Viking Milk Separators. Get one.
Holloway Bros.

Hy. Bohlen made a business trip to
Kyle Thursday.

Florence Oil Stoves. Holloway Bros.

Methodist Church.

Our subject at 11 a. m. next Sun-
day will be a "Consecrated Personali-
ty" followed by the "Lord's Supper."
Evening subject "Thomas the
Doubter." Let all our members and
all others not otherwise engaged make
a special effort to attend all the ser-
vices next Sunday. Our revival meet-
ing is to begin the fourth Sunday in
April. We are expecting to make a
religious survey of the town and sur-
rounding community on the second
Sunday in April between the hours of
2 and 6 p. m. We are doing our best
to lay the foundation for a genuine
revival in our midst. We intend to
make it a truly co-operative meeting
for the benefit of the whole commu-
nity—hence we earnestly desire the
heartly co-operation of all the people
who can conscientiously join in the
effort.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Pastor.

St. John's Evangelist Church.

EASTER SERVICES
Holy Saturday, Services will begin
at 7 o'clock: Blessing of New Fire,
Easter Candles, Baptism and Holy
Water; 8:15, High Mass; Confession
after 3:00 o'clock.

Easter Sunday—April 4, 8 a. m.,
Low Mass and General Communion;
10 a. m., High Mass, Sermon by Rev.
W. E. Lang, O. M. I.

The Lenten Season comes to an end
on Holy Saturday at noon.

At the Baptist Church.

In addition to the regular services
Sunday there will be a special service
for the members from 3:00 to 4:00 p. m.

Program Junior League.

Sunday, April 4, 3 p. m.
Roll call. Minutes. Payment of dues.
Leader Corneilia Evans.
Bible reading, I Corinthians, 15, 20,
25.

Song.
Sentence Prayers.
Easter Story, John 20, 1-18—Marietta
Fly.

The Call of June—Willie Bell Mc-
Laugherty.

Bible references—sayings of Jesus
on the endless life.

Song.
Close with Benediction.
Bring Bibles.

Philathea Class.

The Philathea Class will meet Tues-
day afternoon at the home of Mrs. T.
McLaugherty at 3:30.

Let all members answer to roll call
with a verse of scripture.

For Sale.

Dwarf Mexican Pinto June Corn; a
wonderful variety for late planting.
Can plant with excellent results to
15th of July. Price \$3.50 per bushel.
EDW. A. WEYNAND,
D'Hanis, Texas.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

restores vitality and energy by purifying and en-
riching the blood. You can soon feel its Strength-
ening, Invigorating Effect. Price 60c.

Mrs. C. W. Gilliam returned Wed-
nesday from Georgetown where she
went on a visit to her daughter, Miss
Panchita, a student in the South-
western University.

For Rent,—A nice, neat four-room
cottage with convenient out-buildings,
in a good neighborhood and con-
veniently located. Ring telephone 127 or
call at the office of this paper. 32,tf

Mr. and Mrs. John Geiger, John
Koenig, Paul Koenig and Fritz Weib-
len were here from Lacoste Tuesday.

Stockmen you can save money by
buying your Stock Salt in 200 lb.
sacks, \$1.90; and 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Far-
mers Union Warehouse Co. 33,tf.

Miss Emma Britsch has returned
from a visit to San Antonio.

Walter Bohlen was planting Sudan
grass around town this week.

Leonard Otto, the Lacoste baker,
was a visitor here Thursday.

Auto tops re-covered at Eugen Hues-
er's. 49

Washing Machines. Holloway Bros.

WRIGLEY'S



For rosy cheeks,
happy smiles, white
teeth, good appetites
and digestions.

Its benefits are as GREAT
as its cost is SMALL!

It satisfies the desire for
sweets, and is beneficial, too.

Sealed Tight Kept Right



"After
Every
Meal"

The
Flavor
Lasts
A12

TIRES

HAVE ALL ADVANCED

I can still save you money on
the following high Tires:

Kelly-Springfield, Southland,
Goodyear, United States,
Vacuum Cup, Racine, Miller
and Michelin.

All fresh. Any size, from a Ford
to a Packard.

SEE ME BEFORE BUYING

C. R. GAINES

The Tire Man

A Matter of Business

Will you trade with us if
we make it to your
interest?

We are aware of the fact that
ninety per cent of the buying public
go to the store where they at least be-
lieve they can get the most and best
goods for their money.

Our business is based on a knowledge of this fact. Our stock is bought
with a view to doing just that thing—give the most and best for your money.
We believe we are fully prepared to carry out this purpose on every thing
you buy from us. Anyway—

We guarantee that the man who undersells us will never get rich off the
sales he makes.

Are you open to conviction? Then come and see us.

Hondo Mercantile Co.

Democratic Candidate For Governor of Texas

A Masterful Appeal For True Principles

Those Who Have Trampled Down States Rights and Trifled With the Liberty of the People Are Challenged to Battle.—The Old Faith Followed Through a Century of Progress and Prosperity Is Held Up Again With Patriotic Fervor.

The thundering call that came from the hills and vales of Texas, from the earnest and anxious citizenship between the Red River and the Rio Grande, from the old fashioned Democrats on the farms and in the cities of this great commonwealth—the call for a courageous leader who would unfurl the flag of the immortal fathers of the republic and fight for the safe and sane things in government—was answered to the delight of hundreds of thousands of hearts, when Joseph Weldon Bailey announced in his speech at Gainesville, February 18th last, that he would enter the race for the governorship of this State.

It was a sacrifice upon his part; he has already received at the hands of the people of Texas the greatest honor they have to bestow. But he is a patriot, who surrendered to the wishes of his thousands of friends when they plead that his matchless leadership was needed in a great crisis. The party that Jefferson founded, the principles that Jackson fought for, the faith proclaimed by Richard Coke, John H. Reagan, Lawrence Sullivan Ross and James Stephens Hogg, have been abandoned by those who carry the flag today.

Joe Bailey is standing where the fathers stood, he is proclaiming the party faith in the days of its greatest achievements for mankind, he is fighting the battles of self-government and individual liberty. He believes that we are being burdened by excessive taxation and that all the people are receiving in return for it is a curtailment of their rights.

Every man in Texas who favors getting back to the Constitution, back to a Government of the people, back to Economy and Justice, should read the burning message that he delivered in Gainesville and support the Principles that he so ably defends and upon which the destiny of our Nation rests.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:

I have come home to plead with my neighbors and my friends in behalf of certain great principles which I consider essential to the preservation of this Republic. Those principles are not new, and they were once cherished by every man in this country who called himself a Democrat; but within the last few years a strange sect, calling themselves "Progressive Democrats," has arisen among us, and their leaders boldly proclaim that while our principles were sufficient in the days of our fathers, they cannot be applied to the conditions under which we now live. If that were true, we should change our conditions and not our principles. But that is not true; and the shallow politicians who hope to conceal their apostasy by such an explanation, either do not understand the principles of our government, or else they think the people do not understand them. Times may change, and men may change with them; but principles never change; they are as immutable as truth and justice; they are the same today as they were yesterday; and they will be the same tomorrow as they are today. But disregarding that obvious and vital truth, these prophets of a new cult, when they came into power, now almost seven years ago, proceeded to substitute "progressive policies" for Democratic principles.

That was an experiment in 1913; it is an experience now, and the result is an almost universal discontent. If you will ask the men you meet whether they are satisfied with our political conditions, a very large majority of them will tell you that they are profoundly dissatisfied. They do not all assign the same reason for their dissatisfaction; but the reasons which they all assign are reducible to the same general cause. Many of them tell us that our trouble is due to the small men who have been elected or appointed to our great offices; and that is true, so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. These men have not misgoverned us simply because they were deficient in ability; but being deficient in ability, they could not comprehend great principles, and consequently could not appreciate the importance of adhering to them. It must not be understood that I am apologizing for the size of our public men; for I am not. I have no patience with pretentious ignorance, and I am as much inclined as any of you to exorcise the petty politicians who are masquerading as statesmen before the people; but we must not make the mistake of magnifying the secondary, and thus obscuring the primary cause of our perplexities.

Whether our government is a good one or a bad one will depend, of course, in no small degree upon the intellectual quality of the men who administer it; but it will depend even more upon the principles which control them in its administration. We cannot have a bad government, if we apply the right principles; and we cannot have a good government, if we apply the wrong principles. It is undoubtedly true that our present political afflictions are due, in part, to

the fact that we have been governed by men of ordinary intellect; but they are due, in a larger part, to the fact that those men have not been guided by sound principles in governing us. What else but evil could a Democracy have expected when he saw the principles of our party abandoned and socialistic vagaries adopted by those whom we had chosen to conduct the government? When the Populist Party was soliciting public favor we told the people that Populism, if translated into law, would produce unspeakable confusion. Were we honest in what we then said? If we were, we should not be surprised that "confusion worse confounded" has come out of this "Progressive Democracy;" for it is more radical than Populism ever was. The Ocala platform was a conservative document as compared with what these "ismatics" are now advocating; and if we believed in 1894 that populist paternalism would breed political disorders, we ought to have known in 1914 that "Progressive Democracy"—which is nothing more or less than incipient Socialism—would bring upon us even greater disasters.

It would be easy to vindicate the Democracy of our fathers as against this new Democracy, if we could do no more than compare what we think with what they think, but that vindication can be made more complete by comparing the results when our principles were applied with the results since their policies have been applied in the administration of the government; and upon those results I summon them to stand with us in judgment before the people. They cannot object to a conclusion based upon such a comparison; for we have an authority higher than any politician—higher even than the greatest statesmen—for saying that by their fruits we shall know them. Let us then determine our rival claims upon your confidence and your support—and we can do that in a way which the dullest person can understand—by contrasting the operations of the government under our principles with the operations of the government under their policies.

I shall take, as the first contrast, the cost of administering the Federal Government under us and under them. Some of you may not regard this question of economy in public expenditures as involving a principle; but the Democratic Party has always so regarded it, and Mr. Jefferson specified it as one of the principles by which he urged his countrymen to judge all who might seek their favor. I shall not, however, occupy your time in arguing that economy must be classified as a principle, and I am willing, for this immediate purpose, to treat it merely as a matter of policy; but whether it be the one or the other, it is a question of supreme importance to the people of this country. Economy is a cardinal virtue in any government; it vitalizes the idea that public money is a trust fund, and teaches that taxation is a burden; it husband the resources of a country, and sets a beneficial example to the people. No economical government has ever been corrupt; and no



extravagant government has ever escaped corruption.

Democratic Economy vs. Progressive Extravagance.

I do not say that these men have ever declared themselves, by platform or in any other formal way, against economy. No party, or group of politicians, in this country has ever ventured to do that. But it will not interest you so much to know what they have said, as it will to know what they have done; and you can best judge between them and us by comparing the public expenditures under them with the public expenditures under us. When the Democratic Party surrendered control of this Government to the Republican Party in 1861, we had spent, during the preceding fiscal year, the sum of \$55,000,000, while during the fiscal year of 1916, President Wilson's Administration spent \$1,800,000,000. What good reason can they offer us for this stupendous increase in our public expenditures? They sometimes attempt to extenuate it by saying that our population had greatly increased between 1860 and 1916, and so it had; but nothing like the rate at which our Federal expenses had increased. In 1860 we had 32,000,000 people, and in 1916 it is estimated that we had 102,000,000 people, which means that with much less than four times the population, these "Progressive Democrats," under Woodrow Wilson, spent more than thirty times as much money in 1916 as the Democrats spent, under James Buchanan, in 1860.

But they tell us that the interval between 1860 and 1916 is so great that no fair comparison can be based upon those two years. That does not answer our criticism, even when we consider the total amount expended, and much less does it answer our criticism when we consider the per capita cost. Conceding that the total cost of a government must increase with the growth of population, the per capita cost ought to diminish with an increase in the population; because certain expenses must be incurred, whether the population is 2,000,000 or 200,000,000. Leaving aside, therefore, the comparison based upon the aggregate cost of 1860 as compared with 1916, let us examine, for a moment, the per capita cost. In 1860 the cost of our Federal Government was less than \$2 per capita; while in 1916 it was more than \$17 per capita. Assuming that the average family in this country consists of five members, the Federal Government cost each family less than \$10 in 1860, while it cost each family more than \$85 in 1916.

While I believe that a comparison based on the total expenses is a fair one, and while I know that the comparison based upon the per capita expense is a fair one, I will, nevertheless, oblate the objection of these gentlemen by reducing the time one-half, and instead of comparing 1860 with 1916, I will compare 1888, which was the last full year of Grover Cleveland's first administration, with 1916, which was the last full year of Woodrow Wilson's first term. In 1888, Mr. Cleveland's Administration spent \$248,000,000, in accordance with laws which had been enacted by a Repu-

they have added to our Federal ex-
penses.

The Waste of Public Money.

How are they spending our money? They are spending it like drunken sailors. They are wasting much of it in enterprises which do not relate to any proper function of the Federal Government; and they are worse than wasting much of it in multiplying offices until we now have more than 700,000 Federal office-holders. The supernumeraries are so thick that they are in each other's way; and if the private citizen escapes a Federal spy, he runs into the arms of a Federal Tax Collector. I have seen that noble army of American tax-eaters spring with alacrity to the defense of its own sinecures; and as I have watched it march with firm and steady tread on the national treasury, I have been reminded of—"The Charge of The Light Brigade;" and with apologies to the poet Tennyson, I have felt like exclaiming:

Federal officers to the right of us,
Federal officers to the left of us,
Federal officers in front of us,
Have wheedled and plundered us.

While President Wilson was in Paris, negotiating the treat of peace, including this league of nations, he had more than thirteen hundred people with him, and on the pay roll of the United States. What he did with them is more than I can imagine; and much less can I imagine how he could have needed them. No man qualified to represent us in that negotiation could have needed the assistance of thirteen hundred people, and evidently the President thought he was the only man in this country equal to that task; for if he could have found another, he would undoubtedly have appointed him so that he could have remained at home to discharge the duties of his office. Two of the best hotels in Paris were leased to house and entertain the President's attendants, and the owner of one of these hotels has presented a claim for \$350,000 damage done by his American occupants. They have had a high old time while the tax-payers of this country were paying the bills.

of this country were paying the bills. It must not be understood that the President was a guest at either of those hotels. He occupied a palace, which the newspapers of the day said had cost \$1,000,000 to build, and \$2,000,000 to furnish. I would not want the President of the United States to stop at a cheap tavern, but a \$1,000,000 palace with \$2,000,000 worth of furnishings, is just a little more than a plain American Democrat thinks necessary to "make the world safe for democracy." Inspired by such surroundings and such a retinue, it is small wonder that the President forgot his early lessons in economy, and called on the American Congress, by a cablegram, to appropriate \$100,000,000 out of the public treasury to be distributed as a largess to the people of Europe. Only a year or two before that, Congress had refused to give a fraction of that sum to relieve our people in the drouth-stricken districts of Texas. I would not myself have voted for either proposition, because our representatives have no right to give the public money away; but they have a better right to give it to our own people than they have to give it to aliens and strangers. If I were willing to give the public money away as a charity, I would begin at home, and I would never give a dollar to Europe as long as there is an indigent widow or a hungry child in these United States.

A real Democrat has always understood that useless offices not only entail a useless expenditure of public money, but lead inevitably to an undemocratic interference with the liberty and business of every citizen. That has been true in every age and in every country of the world; and it has never been truer at any time or in any place than it is with us today. A recent Associated Press dispatch reports that Federal agents from the Department of Justice had arrested Jess Willard, the prize-fighter, on charge of profiteering in the sale of wood. The evidence showed that Willard had something like seventy cords of wood cut on his Kansas farm, and sent it into a nearby town for sale. The evidence further showed that he instructed the men who hauled it to give it to those who were too poor to buy it, if they needed it; and nine of the seventy cords were given away to people who were not able to pay for it. That was the case upon which Willard was arrested and taken from his home to Kansas City before a Federal Commissioner.

What right has the Federal Government to watch a citizen of Kansas as he cuts his own wood from his own farm, and follow him to town to see what he does with it? From what clause in the Constitution does Congress derive a power to legislate for such cases? John J. Ingalls, the very embodiment of Federal Republicanism in Kansas, would not have sanctioned such a proceeding; and how can men who pretend to be Democrats do so? But these pestilent busybodies must teach the people to fear the strong arm of the Federal Government. They must do something

and if they can find nothing else to do, they will follow you from your place of business to your home, and if you will not do something which they can report to their superiors, you will soon find them looking over the transom of your kitchen door to see if your good wife is not squeezing the juice out of her own grapes for use on her own table.

Not content with increasing the number of Federal employees, they are increasing Federal salaries where no increase can be justified. Eighteen months ago the House of Representatives passed a bill providing that the minimum wages paid to any person employed by the United States, except in the army and navy, should be \$3.00 per day. That bill was sent to the Senate, where it failed of passage, and the House has passed it again, within the last eight months. Under it, if it should become a law, the negro men who clean out the cuspidors and the negro women who scrub the floors of our Federal buildings would be paid more than the white school teachers of Texas. I believe in good pay for good work, and we should increase the salaries of our school teachers; but I would never vote for any bill which gives to negro janitors and negro scrubwomen working for the United States higher salaries than my own State pays to her white school teachers.

Nor does this governmental generosity stop with creating new offices and increasing old salaries. They have pending in Congress, now, a bill—and it is certain to pass, sooner or later, unless the people wake up and make themselves heard—which provides that all persons who have worked for the Government in the classified service for a certain number of years and have reached a certain age, shall have a right to quit work and still draw a salary from the public treasury. Why should that be the law of this land? These people have a life position; their salary is, as a rule, better than they can obtain outside of the Government; they receive twelve months pay for eleven months' work; and why should the tax-payers of this country be required, after paying them a salary while they work, to still pay them a salary after they have ceased to work? The laborer is worthy of his hire; but the hire is worthy of the laborer. Who will take care of the tax-payers when they quit work? I suppose these "Progressive Democrats" will propose for the Government to do it; but how will the Government provide the money to meet the expense? The Government cannot support the people. It may, of course, support a part of the people; but if it does, it must do so at the expense of the other part.

We sometimes hear a "Progressive Democrat" who wants an office denounce extravagance and advocate economy, but we never hear a "Progressive Democrat" who holds an office do that; because, if he did, his preachments would condemn his practices. They are all using the public treasury as a campaign chest, and they hope to secure their re-election by obtaining appropriations for their States and Districts. They do not come back to their people, as their predecessors once did, and tell how they had resisted and defeated vicious legislation; they do not, in their public speeches, address themselves to the great principles of free government, and point out how they have earned a re-election by an adherence to those principles. All of that is in the past. Our Progressive Senators and Representatives in this day say little about great principles, and much about the appropriations which they have obtained. They do not tell the people, however, that in order to obtain an appropriation to clean out Brushy Creek they were compelled to vote for appropriations to build up all of the Beaver Dams in the country. It is a game of give and take, in which those who take must give ungrudgingly, and millions are squandered in order that the politicians may thrive.

Supplying the Money.

How do these men expect to supply the money necessary to defray these enormous expenditures? They can only do so by continuing these war taxes. Nine good citizens out of ten will object to that, if for no other reason, upon the ground that taxes levied to meet the exigencies of war should not be necessary in a time of peace. Then, too, a large number of men object to those taxes quite as much on account of their vexation as on account of their burden. If you step into a drug store to buy a box of troches for your irritated throat, you must not only pay a tax to the Government of the United States; but you must wait until the clerk can affix and cancel a revenue stamp. Nothing but an extreme necessity can justify any Government in levying a tax upon the medicines of its people, and certainly no such extreme necessity can ever exist in this country when we are at peace with the world.

When I went to the station at Washington to buy my ticket to Gainesville, so that I might make this speech, I was compelled to pay a tax to the Government of the United States for the privilege of buying the railroad ticket on which I came home. I was not coming here on any business of my

READ CAREFULLY MR. BAILEY'S POSITION ON THE CHURCH AND STATE

own, and every good citizen of Texas is as much interested in this meeting as I am. I am here in the hope that I may do some small service to the people of Texas; and yet, in order that I might do that service, I was compelled to pay a tax to the Government of the United States. The railroad company did not pay a tax for the privilege of selling me a ticket, but I was compelled to pay a tax for the privilege of buying it. It may be defensible to tax a man for traveling to make a political speech; but I would have paid the same tax, had I been coming on an errand of love, or duty, or mercy, and infamous is the only word which can fitly describe a law which taxes a man for going to the bedside of his sick wife, or his dying friend.

If you obtain a loan from the bank, the law requires you to pay a tax to the United States on what you borrow. Could anything be more absurd than that? If the tax were collected from the bank which loans the money, instead of from the man who borrows it, I would make no complaint, provided the Government needed the revenue in order to defray its expenses, honestly and economically administered. But according to no sane rule of taxation in this world is it permissible to levy a tax on the man who borrows, rather than on the corporation which loans the money. The borrower might need that money to pay his taxes, or to buy a home, or to pay his doctor's bill; and the very fact that he was borrowing the money would be ample proof that he did not have it, while the fact that it was lending him the money would be ample proof that the bank did have it. Where, then, should the tax be levied? On the bank which had the money to lend, or on the man who was compelled to borrow it? As they levied it upon the latter, we must assume that these "progressive" statesmen think that it is better to tax a man on what he wants than it is to tax a corporation on what it has.

A Tax to Penalize Prosperity.

One argument which these men make—not always openly, it is true, but they make it at every suitable opportunity—is that they are spending this money for the benefit of the poor, while they are collecting it from the rich; and they point to their Income Tax Law as a specimen of their statesmanship in that regard. No government has a right to take the money of some men and spend it for the benefit of other men, even if the some men are rich, and the other men are poor. Congress has no better right to despoil the rich for the benefit of the poor, than it has to plunder the poor for the benefit of the rich. A law which takes from one class in order that it may give to another class is essentially Socialistic; and none the less so, because the taking is done under the guise of a tax or the giving is done under the guise of an appropriation. No tax should ever be levied except for the purpose of supporting the Government, and to tax men merely because they are rich is spoliation, pure and simple.

I believe that the property of this country should contribute the money necessary to support the Government; and I believe it for two reasons, either of which is sufficient to sustain that proposition. In the first place, the only protection which the Government gives to men without property is a protection of their lives and liberty. That is, of course, the highest of all protection; but those who receive it return its full equivalent in the services which they render to the Government. They perform our jury service; they obey the Sheriff's command to help him keep the peace; and they answer always the call to arms, defending, with their lives, their country's independence. In the second place, outside of its protection to life and liberty, the expense of the Government is incurred almost wholly in protecting property and property rights. Surely, therefore, those who own that property and those property rights should cheerfully meet the governmental expense incurred in their defense and protection. But while I believe that property ought to pay all taxes, I do not believe that either property or poverty should be taxed to support an extravagant government.

As many of you know, I have been, since I first entered public life, an advocate of an income tax, and I am fully persuaded that no wiser or juster tax can be devised. It is the only tax which rises and falls with each man's ability to pay it. Your ad valorem tax is the same in the lean years as it is in the fat years. Under an income tax, if your cotton plantation yields you a profit of \$10,000 this year, you pay your tax according to your income; and if the blight should fall upon your fields next year, reducing the profit of that plantation to \$1,000, you would not be required to pay any income tax. Not so, however, with the ad valorem tax. It would be the same when the profit was only \$1,000 as it was when the profit was ten times that much. Without being immodest, I think I can fairly claim that to me, as much as to any other man in this Republic, we owe the adoption of the income tax as a permanent part of our fiscal system.

But while I have always favored an income tax, no intelligent and sincere student of the question could approve a law such as we have today. Its rates are so high as to compel the conclusion that it was framed to encourage extravagance or to penalize prosperity; and its exemptions are so low that it takes its tribute from school teachers, stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks, and day laborers. It, therefore, offends our Democratic sense of justice at both ends of it. Besides its injustice, it is written as if they intended to make it unintelligible, and I could never be persuaded to support either an income tax law, or any other kind of a law which an American citizen of average intelligence can not fairly understand. The income tax law now on our Statute Books is a riddle to those who must obey it. The business man, unable to make out his own return under this

law, hands it over to his lawyer, and his lawyer, after puzzling over it awhile, passes it on to an expert. Ninety per cent. of the Congressmen who voted for that law could not make their own returns under it, if they had anything more than their salary to return—and they originally exempted that; but the exemption was received with such jeers from the country that they were finally, though reluctantly, shamed into receding from it.

Taxation in this country is rapidly approaching the point of confiscation; and the men who are responsible for it do not appear to understand the inevitable result of what they are doing. If they would leave off their demagoguery long enough to study the history of the world, they would learn that onerous taxation will ultimately destroy the industry of any country. When such a system becomes permanent, and it is so understood, men refuse to establish new enterprises or to enlarge old ones. Why should they? Can we expect a man to invest his money in a new and hazardous enterprise, knowing that the entire loss, if it fails, will fall on him? and knowing also that if it succeeds, the Government will take the larger part of his profits, in the shape of a tax? It is not unusual in this time, for taxation to take more of a man's income than it leaves him for himself and his family. They tell us with an almost savage glee that only from the very rich man is more than half of his income exacted; and they appear to think that waste is not wanton, if what is wasted is taken from those who can afford to spare it.

I understand, of course, that Socialists and semi-Socialists will say that the Government ought to take most of his income from any man who possesses much, and they are laying the predicate for the coming of the day when that will be done in teaching that it is right to tax one man's property in order that the money may be spent for the benefit of another man. But no Democrat can tolerate that doctrine. We believe that every man has a right to possess, and to enjoy, all of the property which he can honestly accumulate. We know that civilized society cannot survive where the right of private property is denied; and we also know that the right of private property can never be secure if some owners are deprived of it, either by confiscation or taxation, to support the indolent or to gratify the envious. I harbor no prejudice against a rich man who honestly obtained his wealth; and neither should any other self-respecting man. Why should we hate the rich, simply because they are rich? You would like to be rich, and so would I. There is not a man in this audience who would not like to be rich; there is not a man in Texas who would not like to be rich; and it cannot be wrong to be what every man would like to be.

War Debt and War Taxes. Unless we can rescue the Government from the mismanagement of these improvident politicians, the youngest man in this audience will not live long enough to see our war debt paid or to see these war taxes repealed. Both should be done; but it is certain that neither will be done by these "Progressive Democrats;" nor can we expect much better of the Republicans. If this Government were in the keeping of men who abhor high taxation and a public debt, these war taxes would be repealed immediately, and this war debt would be paid in full within reasonable time. Let me show you how easy it would be to do both. The first step in this process of adjustment and liquidation would be to refund the bonds which the United States has issued and sold. These bonds are now bearing interest ranging from 3 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent, which could be reduced to 2 1/2 per cent, by exempting them from taxation of every kind—ad valorem, income, and inheritance—thus saving to the people \$500,000,000 annually on the interest payment. If we allow these bonds to be taxed, we give the politicians that much more money to waste, and the people pay it in the end. We all understand that, and there was never anything more foolish than for a great Government to subject its borrowing power to a tax.

Before we engaged in the war against Germany we were collecting \$1,800,000,000 a year; and that sum can be made to answer all purposes, including the payment of interest and the creation of a sinking fund which will extinguish the public debt within the life of this generation. I would divide that \$1,800,000,000 into three parts; I would set aside \$550,000,000 to pay the interest on the \$26,000,000,000 public debt; I would then set aside \$550,000,000 for a sinking fund; and I would compel the Government to live on the remaining \$600,000,000. It may seem to some of you that \$600,000,000 is but a beggarly allowance, since we have become accustomed to an expenditure of billions; but \$600,000,000 is more than ten times as much as was spent in the last year of James Buchanan's Administration, and more than double as much as was spent the last year of Grover Cleveland's first Administration. We must not forget, besides, that when those modest expenditures were made, we had no great public debt taking its annual toll of more than a billion dollars from the industry of this country. If free from the pressure of an enormous public debt, Democratic Presidents like Buchanan and Cleveland could conduct this Government at a fraction of its present cost, surely a President under whom this enormous debt was contracted should be more than willing to do everything in his power to diminish its burden.

When the Government was creating this debt the Administration leaders very earnestly urged us to practice the most rigid economy, in order that we might buy those Liberty Bonds. They plead with us to wear old clothes; and Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, exhibited the patches on his trousers as an example of that economy which patriotism enjoined upon us. They even limited

our rations, and compelled us to eat adulterated food. The American people responded cheerfully to those demands, and with the money thus saved they bought the bonds of the Government. The great emergency which the people answered so promptly and so patriotically has now passed; it is no longer a question of how the people can buy the bonds of the United States; it is now a question of how the United States will pay the bonds which the people bought; and I insist that the Government shall economize, in order to pay those bonds, just as it insisted that the people should economize in order to buy them.

An Assault Upon State Rights.

But, my countrymen, grievous as these taxes are, and shameful as has been this waste of money, they are not the only respects, in which these "Progressive Democrats" have betrayed our great party. They have trampled under their feet our ancient and fundamental doctrine of State Rights; and when we have protested against their brazen treachery, they have insolently stigmatized us as "Reactionaries" or "Tories." For one hundred and twelve years—from the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson on the 4th of March, 1813,—the Democratic Party has contended, without variable success or the shadow of turning, for the principle that every State in this Union possesses, and should exercise, the exclusive right to order and control its own local affairs. That is the one article in our creed which our most implacable enemies have never challenged; and yet these men have discarded it as an impediment to what they are pleased to call the "progress" of this age.

As I shall have much to say in the course of this address about this doctrine of State Rights, it might be well for me to explain its origin and its nature. The time was when such an explanation would have been resented by a Democratic audience as a reflection upon its intelligence; but within the last few years our political campaigns have been given over so completely to personalities that we have with us a new generation of voters who have never heard the great principles of this Republic debated; and it is due to those young men that we shall expound to them the philosophy of our government before we ask them to withdraw their confidence from politicians who deride one of its basic principles as born of a superstitious reverence for the wisdom of a dead and buried past.

In order to understand what are the rights of these States, and why it is our duty to preserve them, we must revert to the formation of our Government. While we were engaged in the Revolutionary War against Great Britain, the revolting Colonies organized themselves into a Confederation, which, though defective in many respects, answered its purpose; and we achieved our independence under it. With the pressure of a common danger removed, however, its defects began to manifest themselves in the most disgusting manner. Our foreign commerce was interrupted with impunity; and State discriminations had been met with counter-discriminations until those who had been comrades in war were on the verge of becoming enemies in peace. This situation grew worse with each year, until it became unendurable, and a convention of all the States was called to consider a remedy for it.

To that convention, which met at Philadelphia in May, 1787, the several States elected fifty-five delegates; and I am well within the truth of history when I say that fifty-five men of ripe wisdom or loftier patriotism had never before, and have never since, been designated for a great work. For four months, lacking exactly one week, those illustrious patriots labored incessantly to formulate a plan of government which would emancipate our international trade from unjust restrictions, fortify our country against foreign enemies, and prevent serious alterations between the States, without diminishing, beyond what was absolutely necessary, the power which each State then exercised within its own borders and over its own people.

That convention unanimously agreed that the States should delegate to the Federal Government an exclusive control over our foreign relations—commercial and diplomatic. That was a wise arrangement. Indeed, a wiser one could not have been devised; because, as the purpose was to combine the strength of all in the defense of each, and as all of the States would be called upon to contribute men and money in the event of war, it was obviously proper that a Government which represented all of them should have the exclusive power to declare war, to make peace, and to conduct our intercourse with foreign nations.

Their experience under the Articles of Confederation had taught those delegates the need of an arbiter in disputes between the States. If every State were left to deal, according to its own judgment, with a question affecting it and another State, each might decide that question according to its own interest or passion; and with none to judge between them, certainly a bitter estrangement, and possibly an armed collision, would sometimes ensue. In order to avert such a calamity, it was agreed that the States should also delegate to the Federal Government a control over certain inter-state transactions, and time has thoroughly vindicated the wisdom of that arrangement.

Having invested the Federal Government with an exclusive control over our inter-state relations, the convention had accomplished the two great purposes for which it had been called; but there was still a small class of questions—not international, nor exactly inter-state in their character—which it was believed could best be confided to the general government, and accordingly Congress was authorized to coin money and regulate its value; to establish post offices and post roads; and to pass naturalization, bankruptcy, copyright, and patent laws.

When their work had been finished

some members of the convention feared that too much power had been given to the new government, and others feared that too little power had been given to the new government; but an overwhelming majority entertained neither fear, and of the forty-two delegates who attended its sessions to the adjournment, thirty-nine affixed their signatures to the Constitution which they had drafted—only three, George Mason, Edmund Randolph, and Elbridge Gerry, refused to sign it. But enough power had been granted to the new government, it was universally understood that the States had reserved all of their powers which they had not granted to it; and the powers so reserved constituted the "Rights of the States." That, my countrymen, is the origin of what we call the doctrine of State Rights; and now let us examine the nature of it.

The powers which were reserved by each State were such, and only such, as are necessary to regulate those purely local concerns which affect the liberty and the happiness of its own people; and those powers were reserved upon the theory that in respect to all such questions the people of every State can govern themselves more wisely than it is possible for the people of other States to govern them. The doctrine of State Rights is based upon that conviction; and that conviction is based upon the history of all nations.

The laws which affect the intimate relations of any people should be enacted by representatives chosen by them, and amenable to their power. Even such representatives will not always faithfully reflect the will of their constituents; but when they do not, the people can dismiss them and call more faithful and more competent legislators into the public service. If, however, our local laws are made by representatives chosen by the people of other States, and those laws do not accord with our interest, or with our habits, or with our sentiments, we may be powerless to relieve ourselves from their operation. We can dismiss our own representatives; but we could not dismiss the representatives chosen by the people in other States. If Texas is permitted to make her own laws for her own local affairs, it is reasonably certain that a law which we disapprove will not be passed; and if such a law should be passed, we have it in our power to supersede those who passed it with representatives who will repeal it, and who will enact a law conformable to our interest and our desire. This, my countrymen, is the nature of what we call the doctrine of State Rights.

In his first inaugural address, Thomas Jefferson stated what he deemed "the essential principles of our Government," and one of them was: "the support of the State Governments in all of their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies." In his later life, and after he had retired from active politics, he wrote a letter to his young friend, Joseph C. Cabell, in which he particularly specified the functions which had been, and which ought to have been, assigned to the Federal Government, as well as those which had been, and which ought to have been, reserved to the States. The National Government, he said, should be entrusted with the defense of the Nation, with our foreign and our interstate relations, while the State Governments should be entrusted with civil rights, with all police powers, and with the administration of what generally concerns the State. We kept those commandments through six decades of peace; we obeyed them faithfully through four years of dreadful civil war; they were the "cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night" which we followed through the bitter days of Reconstruction; and no Democrat ever advised us to depart from them until within the last few years.

National Prohibition.

More than forty years ago a Republican member of Congress from New Hampshire introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution under which the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited in the several States. No Democratic leader, and no Democrat from the rank and file, gave any countenance to that proposal; but everywhere the men of our party denounced it as an assault upon the rights of these States, and, as such, all Democrats opposed it until we fell under this "progressive" delusion. Never until Mr. Wilson became President were the advocates of Federal Prohibition able even to bring that question to a vote in either House of Congress; but before he had entered well upon his second term, the Prohibition Amendment received two-thirds of all the votes cast in each House, and when submitted to the States, it was ratified by more than three-fourths of them, including every Southern State, although we were pledged by our principles and our traditions to oppose all Federal interference with our local affairs.

I can understand how a Democrat can favor prohibition in Precinct, County, or State; because there it represents to him only a question of police regulation. But I cannot understand how any man who ever thought that he was a Democrat could vote for Federal Prohibition; because it alters, to a most radical extent, the relations between the general Government and the States of this Union. Good Democrats have frequently differed with each other on questions of policy; but they have seldom differed with each other on any question of principle, and the one question of principle on which they had never differed was this question of State Rights. In the days of our fathers, you might as well have asked them to believe that a man who denied the divinity of Jesus Christ was a Christian as to have asked them to believe that a man who repudiated the doctrine of State Rights was a Democrat. Naturalists tell us that there are such

things in the feathered world as black swans and white black birds; but no historian will ever find any such contradiction in the political world as a Democrat who does not believe in State Rights. There may be such who call themselves "Democrats;" but they have no right to do so.

It can make no difference to men who live in New Jersey whether we sell whiskey in Texas or not; and, therefore, the men who live in New Jersey should have no voice in deciding whether the sale of whiskey shall be permitted or prohibited in Texas. What would our prohibition friends have said thirty years ago, if the anti-prohibitionists, who then constituted a majority in Congress and in three-fourths of the States, had proposed an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing that no State should ever pass any law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors? They would have denounced that proposal as a dangerous invasion of State Rights, and I would have joined them in that denunciation. I would have said then that New Jersey had no right to say that Texas shall not prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor, if our people choose to do so; and I say now that Texas has no right to say that New Jersey shall not permit the manufacture and sale of liquor, if her people choose to do so. It is a poor rule which will not work both ways. I have no confidence in men who invoke the doctrine of State Rights against a measure which they happen to oppose, and then decry that same doctrine when it stands in the way of a measure which they happen to favor.

Knowing that for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the Democratic Party has accepted the doctrine of State Rights as one of "the essential principles of our Government," many of these "Progressive Democrats" are not willing to oppose that doctrine, in so many words; and they have invented a singular defense of their present position. Still professing to believe in the principle, they seek to justify their violation of it in this particular instance by saying that as the Prohibition Amendment was adopted according to the terms of the Constitution, it could not impair the rights of any State. That argument is so transparently illogical that you would almost have a right to doubt what I say when I tell you that it has been advanced by such "Progressives" as Senator Sheppard, and many others of less reputation, but of equal ability. With such men sponsoring it, I can not dismiss that argument as unworthy of my attention.

Whether or not the Federal Prohibition Amendment has deprived these States of any right can be determined by the simplest of all mental processes—an easy comparison between what was and what is. All men admit that before the Federal Prohibition Amendment was adopted every State in this Union had a right to authorize its citizens, to manufacture and sell liquor; all men admit that since the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment no State in this Union has a right to authorize its citizens to manufacture and sell liquor; and no man will deny that this radical change is due entirely to the Federal Prohibition Amendment. How, then, can any man have the effrontery to tell us that Federal Prohibition has not deprived any State of its right? These gentlemen have fallen into a hopeless confusion of ideas, and when you analyze their contention—for I will not dignify it by calling it an argument—it comes to this: That if you take away the rights of the States by amending the Constitution, you have not taken them away at all. Men may think that it was wise, or men may think that it was otherwise; but no man who thinks with any degree of precision about it can doubt that the right to control the liquor traffic was taken from these States by the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

Men who ask you to believe that these States have not been deprived of a right simply because it was taken from them by a Constitutional Amendment, cannot have much respect for your intelligence, and I cannot have much respect for their sincerity. They might as well stand up like men and meet this question. It will impeach their Democracy, of course, for them to confess that they deliberately violated the rights of these States; but that is exactly what they have done, and they cannot mitigate their guilt by entering a plea that compels us to distrust their candor. I commend to them the example of Hon. Malcolm H. Patterson, of Tennessee. He had been a Democrat all of his life, and was an anti-prohibitionist until four or five years ago. I will say, too, without intending any invidious comparisons, that Mr. Patterson is one of the ablest, if not the very ablest, among the men who have been pressing this Federal Prohibition Amendment. He knew what Federal Prohibition meant to these States and scorned to palter with his intellect about it, he boldly renounced the faith of his fathers, declaring, as if he had some of these Texas "Progressives" in his mind, a contempt for those who support or abandon the doctrine of State Rights according to the exigencies of each particular occasion.

Some of my good friends are apprehensive that what I say on this question will be misunderstood. They fear that a large number of people will overlook the fact that I am defending the rights of these States, and think that I have come—as a few foolish and wicked ones are now saying—to defend the liquor traffic; but even if I know that my attitude would be misunderstood by some good people, and misrepresented by many bad people, that would not deter me from saying what I believe ought to be said. If we have reached a time in our political history when a man cannot speak in defense of the rights of these States without being suspected of "trying to bring whiskey back to Texas," then we have reached a time when the discussion of any public question is a

waste of time. But I have more confidence in the intelligence of our people than to believe that they can be misled by these self-serving politicians.

It is to be expected that men who are afraid to meet the great issue which we have raised will seek to evade it, by pretending to think that prohibition is imperiled. It is expected that the small men who are prohibitionists purely for office will continue to agitate the question; because it brought them into prominence, and it alone can keep them in power. It has been the breath of their political nostrils, and they must keep it alive, or perish themselves. They would prefer to have prohibition a political issue than to have it an accomplished fact. But no man who has the best interest of this State at heart will help those narrow and selfish politicians to keep this question in our politics; because, conceding all which the most ardent prohibitionist can claim for prohibition, itself, the contest for it has so dominated the political thought of this State as to make it almost impossible for us to secure a consideration of any other question on its merits.

I say to you frankly that, in my judgment, the Prohibition Amendment should not have been so adopted; and I would repeat it, if I had the power to do so. I also say to you frankly, however, that if the court of last resort shall finally adjudge that amendment to be a valid part of our Federal Constitution, it is utterly vain to talk about repealing it; because thirty-six States can never be induced to vote for its repeal. I am just as much opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment today as my father was when the Republican Party incorporated it into our Federal Constitution over the protest of every Democrat in America, and I would repeat it, if I had the power, but I have never advocated its repeal; because I have sense enough to know that its repeal is a political impossibility. Some men are asking why I continue to discuss prohibition, if it is no longer an issue; and my answer is that I am not discussing prohibition—I am arraigning these men for having transgressed a vital principle of Democracy; and if the anti-prohibitionists had passed an amendment depriving the States of their power to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors, I would have said no less against that than I have said against the one which the prohibitionists have passed. It is not a question of prohibition; it is a question of State Rights, with me.

National Woman Suffrage.

If these "Progressive Democrats" will agree to join us in resisting all future attempts to deprive this State of its rights, I will agree never again to mention the prohibition question in any aspect, either State or National. Will they do that? Certainly they will not. They are not through with their campaign against the rights of these States, and they will go much further than they have yet gone, unless the real Democrats of Texas rise in their might and smite them hip and thigh. The day after they submitted the Prohibition Amendment to these States, I predicted, in a letter to the Hon. R. M. Johnston, which he made public at the time, that it would be followed by a Woman Suffrage Amendment, and the event fulfilled my prediction. That Amendment, it is true, has not yet been ratified by three-fourths of the States; but we owe no thanks to our "progressive" friends that its ratification has been deferred even this long.

Much as I deplore Federal Prohibition, I feel sure that Federal Woman Suffrage will prove the greater evil; because Federal Prohibition is not apt to affect national legislation on other questions, and Federal Woman Suffrage is certain to do so. For years, and notwithstanding the Fifteenth Amendment, the country has acquiesced in the partial suppression of the negro vote in the South, upon the ground that it was largely a local matter with our people. But when Southern Democrats, themselves, have made the question of suffrage a national one by coercing unwilling States to extend the franchise to women, we can no longer ask that we be left to deal with it as a purely local question; and if the Republicans carry the next Presidential election, with both Houses of Congress, it is practically certain that they will pass a Federal election law, or a law to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment with respect to our representation in Congress. They may do both, and what argument will we make against them? If we say that suffrage is a local question, they will reply that we have voted to make it a national question; and the South will some day repeat in sackcloth and ashes the day repeat in sackcloth and ashes the folly of these supremely stupid Congressmen.

Why should we abridge the power of Texas over her own elections? Why should we divide with Massachusetts the right to say who shall, or who shall not, vote in the State of Texas? If that amendment had been confined to elections for President, Senators, and Representatives it might have been made in its behalf; but it does not stop there; it descends into the not stop there; it descends into the counties and precincts of this State, and denies to Texas the right to prescribe the qualifications of those who vote for our purely local offices. If it is adopted, the State of Texas will not have the power to say who the Sheriff or who may not vote for the Constable of Cooke County or for the Constable of the Woodbine Precinct. Is there a man in this audience who is willing to look his neighbor in the face and say that the people of Massachusetts should have any voice in prescribing the qualifications of those who vote for our Sheriffs, our Judges, and our Prosecuting Attorneys? And yet that is exactly what the Legislature of Texas said when it voted to ratify this Woman Suffrage Amendment.

The President on Federal Suffrage. I want to read to you what President Wilson said about Federal Woman Suffrage in its relation to State

the power of a nation to decide every question for itself; and any nation which consents that other nations may share in the decision of questions affecting it, abdicates its sovereignty to the full extent of the right which it grants to other nations. No man doubts that the Council of the League will decide for all of the nations which compose it questions which each nation, without the League, would decide for itself; if that be true, and unquestionably it is true, then it is impossible to escape the conclusion that each nation composing the League must transfer some part of its sovereign power to the League. Some of our adversaries, conscious that the correctness of that reasoning can not be successfully challenged, endeavor to escape the force of it by sneering at it as an "academic dispute." That is a very convenient refuge from an argument which cannot be answered; but it will not satisfy the thoughtful people of this State. If that League of Nations subtracts from the sovereignty of this Republic, let them admit it, and then justify it, if they can; but they have no right to argue this question by denying the obvious truth, or by scoffing at that truth as "purely academic."

If this League of Nations did not compromise the sovereignty of the United States, I would still oppose it; because it will involve our country in every European complication which occurs so long as we are members of it. In that imperishable message known as his Farewell Address, Washington advised his countrymen against European alliances; and all of our great statesmen since his time, without distinction of party—Federalist, Republican, Whig, or Democrat—have united in extolling the wisdom of Washington's advice. President Wilson himself, as late as 1916, in a carefully prepared speech which he delivered at the unveiling of the statue of John Barry, declared that the United States ought never to form an alliance with any other nation. In this time more than in all others we should avoid European alliances; because never before have conditions in Europe been so disturbed or so disturbing. The great war which has devastated that continent has left a train of consequences which render its future uncertain and perilous. Old governments have been subverted, and new governments have been established. Many of those new governments are incapable of maintaining an orderly administration, and after a brief existence of a few months or years, their history will repeat itself as revolutions and counter-revolutions. Many of the older and the larger countries are today a seething mass of socialistic unrest, and what has happened in unhappy Russia may happen in other countries there.

What reason do they advance to justify them in asking us to abandon the traditional policy of this Republic, and engage ourselves to European monarchies? No one reason which makes for our own peace, security, or happiness. Their whole appeal is that in helping to save Europe from the ruthless domination of Germany, we have laid ourselves under some sort of an obligation which they have never been able to define. When I was a boy I heard men say that "one good turn deserves another;" but I always supposed they meant that the other good turn should come from those who were the beneficiaries of the first, and I never dreamed that by doing one kindness, a man or a nation assumed an obligation to do another. But, my countrymen, if we do Europe a second kindness without doing ourselves an injury, I would not stop to say whether Europe had returned our first kindness. But knowing as I do, that the covenant which they invite us to make will so identify us with European nations that we must share their misfortunes, and help to replenish their bankrupt treasuries, I must decline their invitation.

If the question of compromising our sovereignty, and the question of forming a permanent alliance with European nations, were both out of the way, I would never agree to this League of Nations; because it obligates us to furnish men and supplies for wars in which we may not have the slightest interest, and in which, therefore, we should have no part. If Serbia

and Bulgaria fight, why should the United States be required to join in that war on either side? If Ireland should raise the standard of revolt against English oppression, and if some nation—either because it loved Ireland or hated England—should go to Ireland's assistance, why should we send American boys to slay their Irish kin in order to suppress the aspiration of a people for liberty? Though I fetch my lineage from men of the Irish race, I would not involve my country in a war to liberate Ireland; but I will never vote for any covenant, league, or treaty, which obligates us to send American soldiers to help England hold Ireland in subjection.

If you older men do not know what it means for American soldiers to fight in Europe, ask these splendid young men who saw service there. Ask them if they are willing to fight the wars which European Emperors may wage against European Kings; and if you are not satisfied with their answer, then ask their mothers. I know what answer they will make. For eight months I saw the mother of a soldier in France rise with the sun every morning, and, dressing herself, wait for the morning paper to be delivered; I saw her take that paper and anxiously scan its long list of casualties to see if her boy's name was among the dead or wounded. I will remember that mother's anguish as long as I live, and as long as I remember it, so help me God, I will never vote to send her boy back to the Old World to fight the battle of any country except her own.

For years the Federal Government has been gradually, but steadily, increasing its power at the expense of these States; and it is not strange to those who have aided in that movement should now be willing to transfer a part of this Federal power to a European Council whose sessions are to be held in Switzerland. I will do these men the justice to say that, in this one respect, they are consistent. They do not fear a government removed from the people. But that is not the creed of Democrats. We believe that always and everywhere the Government of a people ought to be close to them. It is for that reason that I am unwilling to see Texas governed from Washington; and it is for that reason that I am unwilling to see the United States governed from Switzerland. I want America to make its own laws, and control its own destiny; if that makes me a small American, I welcome the appellation. I have no ambition to become a citizen of the world; and I indulge no socialistic dream of internationalism; I am content to stand beneath the flag of my country, and proclaim myself an American citizen.

Let us give our brain, our wealth, and our strength to our own country; and above all, let us consecrate ourselves anew to the principles of this free government. I claim no greater patriotism than I concede to my adversaries; but our patriotism seems to teach us a different duty. I see them send their boys to battle, knowing that they may never return, and then I see them cast their votes for men who despise the best traditions of this Republic. I can not comprehend the patriotism of a man who gives his sons to die in the defense of his country's independence, and then gives his votes to men who would destroy his country's institutions. To conquer the armies of a foreign enemy is only half of the patriot's duty, for it will profit us little to repel the invaders and then fall a victim to our own Government's injustice. The liberty which is best worth fighting for, and the liberty which is best worth dying for, is the liberty of every man to pursue his own happiness in his own way, so long as he does not interfere with others in the exercise of that same right. To save that liberty we must save this Republic; and to save this Republic we must save the principles on which it was founded. If we save them, they will save all things else; and all things saved shall bless our memory through the centuries to come, and keep our children and our children's children free men forever and forever more.

(Political Advertisement.)

KNOW THE TRUTH.

Read What Cullen Thomas and Joe Bailey Say in Regard to Church and State.

The Honorable Cullen F. Thomas of Dallas and the Honorable Joseph Weldon Bailey of Gainesville are poles apart with respect to certain political convictions. Should you be surprised to learn that these two gentlemen stand on the same platform in regard to one thing.

"They do."

"And with them stands the Times-Herald."

"This one thing is preaching and politics."

"In a statement given to the Times-Herald Mr. Thomas said last Tuesday:

"It is fundamental that the church and state have their separate and distinctive functions in human society; that neither must seek to usurp the sphere of the other; that the government, with all its powers, cannot coerce the weakest church in the land; that the smallest church in Christendom must not appeal to civil authority for strength."

"There is no place in the churches for politics; there is no place in politics for churches."

"The strength of the churches in lifting up humanity is in wooing men and women by the Gospel

story, not by resorting to the courts or constabulary."

"Hear what Mr. Bailey said in his Thursday speech:

"The church cannot be a political and a religious body at the same time. It may be partly religious and partly political but it cannot be wholly religious and partly political. Just as the church becomes political it ceases to become religious to the precise extent that it becomes political."

"A political preacher sees you do something wrong and he immediately goes down to the Legislature and gets a statute through that makes you quit doing that wrong. In the old times when the man of God saw you do something which he thought to be unworthy he gently tried to persuade you not to do that act again. That is God's way but not the politician's way."

"When the church begins to undertake the functions of the state, factions will spring up and the church could not then be kept together."

There are the two expressions of conviction. The phraseology is different but is not the thought the same?

EXTRAVAGANCE IN GOVERNMENT

Paragraph 6 of the Declaration of Principles adopted at Fort Worth August 14th, 1919, denounces the growing extravagances of Government—Federal, State and Municipal—as not only useless waste of the wealth of our people, but as the prolific mother of many Governmental vices; and we demand that simplicity and economy in our public affairs which our Democratic fathers practiced in the most glorious era of this Republic.

The resolutions adopted by the so-called State and National Administration people, at Dallas, March 5th, 1919, as well as the statement issued by Governor Hobby, and as well as any speech made by any of the four candidates who are running against Mr. Bailey, may be searched in vain for any language condemning the extravagance in State and National Governmental matters, which is so patent that he who runs may read.

The so-called Administration people say that Mr. Bailey should be condemned because he denounces such extravagances; because, they say, that such denunciation reflects upon the State and National Administration. If this be true, then the same people are in duty bound to denounce Mr. Wm. G. McAdoo, who WAS Secretary of the Treasury, who WAS Director of Railroads, and who IS still the son-in-law of the President; for Mr. McAdoo, in a statement published in the press, March 5th, 1920, like wise denounced the extravagances of the National Administration and demanded that the taxes should be immediately reduced by at least ONE BILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The amount by which Mr. McAdoo says the taxes should be reduced per year equals ONE-THIRD of the aggregate assessed value of all property of every kind in Texas. To be consistent, Hobby's outfit should denounce McAdoo, who is the President's son-in-law, as strenuously as they denounce Senator Bailey.

The Administration is preparing to spend, for one year, the enormous sum of FIVE BILLION TWO HUNDRED FORTY NINE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. In order that the taxation, direct and indirect, may be easily grasped, we shall make some comparisons with respect to it. To begin with, it represents more money than was spent by all of the Democratic Presidents from and including Thomas Jefferson and including Jas. Buchanan and covering a space of sixty years. Democrats all over the United States, and especially in Texas, denounced Grover Cleveland for extravagances in his day, thirty years ago, when the Government spent TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS during one year, which was exactly FIVE BILLION ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS less than will be spent during the year in question. Stated differently, the expenses of this year would have run Government under Cleveland's Administration for more than twenty-one years.

The \$5,249,000,000 is equivalent to THREE TIMES the assessed value of all land, town and city lots and all buildings and improvements thereon. In other words, if every acre of land in Texas and every city lot, together with the buildings and improvements, should be sold at its assessed value, the proceeds thereof would pay less than one-third of the Government's expenses for the year in question. This sum is the equivalent of four and one-half times the assessed value of all property in Texas (including the railroads) other than real estate. It is also the equivalent of two and one-half times the value of the total cotton crop of the United States estimated at thirteen million bales) if sold at 30 cents per pound. If all of the property of every kind in Texas were sold at its assessed value and if the total cotton crop of the United States for a year were sold at thirty cents per pound, and all of the proceeds thereof were turned in to the National Treasury, they would lack more than \$287,000,000 of being sufficient to pay the expenses of the Government for one year.

As stated above, Hobby, Looney or Thomason have never said one word in condemnation of this manifest extravagance, but, upon the contrary, they are each and all demanding of the Democrats of Texas a complete endorsement of this wild catnallia waste of the people's money.

Hobby and Thomason, especially, ought to ask an endorsement of the extravagant practice in the National Government because they solely need precedent and justification for their own waste of the people's money in the Administration of State affairs. It will be remembered that Thomason was Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 36th Legislature, and, as such, appointed the Appropriation Committee which passed upon the appropriation bill, and that Hobby, as Governor, approved the appropriation made by Thomason's Legislature. In order that their reckless squanderings of the tax money may be quickly grasped, we shall make some comparison of their expenditures with the expenditures of preceding administrations.

For the last two years of Campbell's Administration the 31st Legislature appropriated the sum of \$10,247,961; for the first two years of Colquitt's Administration the 32nd Legislature appropriated the sum of \$10,589,820; for the last two years of Colquitt's Administration the 33rd Legislature appropriated the sum of \$13,278,946.00 and the people stood amazed at what they then thought was waste and extravagance, but it remained for Hobby and Thomason, 36th Legislature, to break all records in this respect by appropriating out of the pockets of the people of Texas a sum largely in excess of \$31,000,000.00, to pay the expenses of the State Government for the current TWO YEARS. These appropriations amount to more than one and one-half times the total appropriation made FOR THE FOUR YEARS

including the last two years of Campbell's Administration and the first two years of Colquitt's Administration. Hobby's last two years will cost the people of Texas more than three times as much, as Campbell's last two years cost them and it will be exceedingly difficult to find a man who will not say that Campbell with \$10,247,961.00 gave the state a much better Administration than Hobby will do with his more than \$31,000,000.00.

Because of the criminal waste made manifest by the data stated above, the burdens of life, of service, of industry and of commerce is almost unbearable. In fact, we have fallen upon times when it is clearly unprofitable for a man to own a home, either in town or country. Sound public policy requires that home owning shall be encouraged; but, because of extravagances of the Government, the reverse policy has been established, and, from a business standpoint, it is much better for a man to rent a home in which to live and lend out the money which would be required to build a home, at interest at 6 per cent.

THE "GREATEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD."

"She never attended a political gathering in her life and doesn't even belong to a club. She is a mother—a plain, old fashioned mother—who felt that her greatest duty was to pour the rich blessings of a strong mind and a pure heart into the lives of her boys. Her name cannot be found on the roster of any reform league. It has appeared in print but a few times. She couldn't make a public speech if she wanted to and she wouldn't if she could. Yet, by the cradle, over the sick bed, in storms and under shadows, she has stood the bigger half of a golden century, true to the highest and noblest calling of womanhood. In early days when the far flung battle line of civilization touched the wildwood of savagery, she lived in sight of the Indian's tepee. Dangers, privation and romance were the associates of her girlhood on the frontier, and she was brave, self reliant and adventuresome. But she never felt that a woman needs the ballot as a protection for herself. She wouldn't vote if a thousand suffrage amendments were enacted. She believes that the companion whose life has long been blessed by her sweet and pure association and those boys who love her for all that she is and all that she has been to them, will guard her interests until the angels take her home."

That is the woman we regard as the greatest in the wide, wide world. For fifty years she has been the princess of a home; for fifty years she has worked with her hands for the subjects of her realm; for fifty years she has sought no higher position nor asked a greater honor than to be a mother, the purest, holiest, highest office on earth."—Austin Callan in Temple Mirror.

THOMASON VOTED AGAINST SUBMISSION

Thomason, in 1917, was a member of the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature. The people of Texas had made a demand upon the Legislature for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the State Constitution. All that the people of Texas were then asking for was that they be given a chance to vote upon this question, and yet Thomason voted to kill the submission resolution and to defeat submission, which the prohibitionists had been trying to get for more than ten years. Thomason helped deny the people the right even to vote upon an amendment to their own Constitution, but in another session of the Legislature Thomason voted to approve National Prohibition, again denying the people the right to vote upon it and thereby nullifying the State Constitutional provision upon the subject in the manner above pointed out. This is indeed a magnificent record to stand behind a man who is now claiming to be the very embodiment of Prohibition.

Candidates Hobby, Looney, Thomason, Neff and Lewelling vie with each other in claiming credit for helping to adopt the National Amendment. The real prohibitionists of Texas will learn

HOBBY'S PROHIBITION RECORD

As long as prohibition was unpopular, Hobby was always an anti of the "purest ray serene;" he changed his position upon this question almost over night as the price of the office which he has since so consistently abused. In his newspapers and by word of mouth he always fought Local Option and State-wide Prohibition up to the time of the marvelous change. In 1914 he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor and the District Court records at Sulphur Springs (in the Brewery cases) show that the breweries, through their agents, distributed marked ballots which, undoubtedly, brought about his election to that office. These records also show that Hobby's picture, in that campaign, was distributed by the breweries, to be hung in the saloons of Texas. He was, according to these records, the favorite son of the saloons and breweries and nobody ever heard of any change of heart upon the subject that was not almost contemporaneous with a change to a higher office.

THAT LIBERTY MAY NOT PERISH— THAT THIS GOVERNMENT MAY NOT DIE!

At a mass meeting of Democrats held in the Byers Opera House, Fort Worth, Texas, August 14, 1919, the following report of the committee of thirty-five was read section by section, and unanimously adopted:

Thoroughly concurring in, and unreservedly subscribing to, the great truth as announced in the very first article of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of Texas, that:

"Texas is a free and independent State, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and the maintenance of our free institutions and the perpetuity of the Union depend upon the preservation of the right of local self-government, unimpaired to all the States."

We make the following Declaration of Principles:

1. We believe in a representative democracy, as exemplified by this Republic, and we are opposed to the Initiative and Referendum, or any other measure calculated to convert this Government into a direct democracy. Recognizing, however, that constitutions are designed to confer power, or to limit power already conferred, on legislative bodies, we hold that no constitution, or any amendment to it, should be adopted except by the people. Every State in the Union now applies this principle to its own constitution, and we favor an amendment to the constitution of the United States requiring that hereafter all amendments to it shall be submitted to a direct vote of the people in the several States for ratification or rejection.

2. We believe in a written constitution, and in a faithful obedience to all of its provisions. We especially denounce, as fraught with the gravest danger, the enactment of legislation under the pretext that it designed for a constitutional purpose, when the authors of it perfectly understand that its purpose is wholly unconstitutional. Such legislation is doubly vicious; because it is based upon a false pretense discreditable to Congress, and violates the constitution in a manner to prevent judicial correction.

3. We believe in the wise arrangement which reserves to each State in this Union the exclusive right to regulate, so far as any government may properly regulate, the habits and occupations of its own people; and we are opposed to all measures which will, in purpose or effect, deprive these States of that right.

4. We believe that every State should have the right to prescribe the qualifications of its own voters, and we are opposed to the pending amendment of the Federal Constitution which denies to Texas the right to say who may and who may not vote for our purely local officers.

5. We denounce the growing tendency to regulate everything by law, and we demand that every American citizen shall be left as free to do for himself and with his own as is consistent with the peace and good order of society.

6. We denounce the growing extravagance of the Government, Federal, State and Municipal, as not only a useless waste of the wealth created by the labor of our people, but as the prolific mother of many governmental vices; and we demand the return to that simplicity and economy in our public affairs which our domestic fathers practiced in the most glorious era of this Republic.

7. We favor the efficient regulation of the railroads to the end that they shall be compelled to give every man fair service for fair pay, and all men the same service for the same pay under the same conditions; but we are utterly opposed to the governmental ownership and operation of them. For the United States to take over and operate the railroads of this country will not only violate a sound principle, by reducing this great Republic from a Sovereign to a mere common carrier for hire, but it will increase the employees of the Federal Government by more than two million, and that number, together with their relatives and dependents, will control more than four million votes, thus rendering it impossible by any means short of a revolution to dislodge a party once in power.

8. We believe in the right of private property, and we are uncompromisingly opposed to socialism. We hold that every man is entitled to enjoy all he can honestly earn, and we deny the right of any Government to take one man's property for the benefit of another man. We also believe, however, that the gradual absorption of all property in the hands of a favored few would not be less fatal to civilization and liberty in the end than the socialistic destruction of private property. We therefore declare ourselves opposed to monopoly as well as socialism, and we pledge ourselves to resist both with unyielding determination.

9. We believe that the constitution contains no guarantee more valuable than that which secures the freedom of speech; and we are opposed to any law which makes, or attempts to make, it a crime for a citizen of the United States to criticize the measures of the administration of our government. To resist, or advise others to resist, the due enforcement of the law should be an offense, and punished as such; but to urge the repeal of any law, or to contend that any given law ought not to have been enacted, or to test the validity of any law by an orderly procedure in the courts is the birthright of every American freeman, and must not be denied or abridged.

10. We hold that the first and highest duty of this republic is to its own citizens; and we deny its right to expend our taxes or to sacrifice the lives of our sons in fighting wars which do not involve the honor of our country, or the welfare of our people. Our only duty to other countries is to deal justly with them, and that duty can be, and should be, performed without entering into a permanent alliance with European monarchies, or participating in European politics, or engaging in European struggles for territorial aggrandizement.

11. We pledge ourselves to oppose all class legislation and all class domination in this Republic. Every special favor conferred on any class necessarily involves a discrimination against all other classes; and control by any one class necessarily means the government will be administered for the benefit of that class without regard for the interest of all other classes.

12. We demand a practical as well as a theoretical separation of Church and State. The Church is a spiritual institution, designed to save human souls, while governments are temporal institutions, designed to protect human rights and liberties. The end which the State serves is not the end which the Church was intended to serve, and every effort to unite the two has resulted in a serious injury to both.

All who can subscribe to the foregoing principles are invited to join in every reasonable effort to make them effective in the administration of the Government.

Chas. F. Greenwood, Chairman, Dallas, Texas.

to hold them responsible for it, instead of commending them for it, for they have gotten prohibition in "ahel-uva fix." Why should they be praised for undoing all that the sincere prohibitionists of Texas have accomplished through a struggle of years? The legal result being undoubted, what explanation, except stupidity or purpose, can they advance for this conduct? If stupidity, they are as unsafe as leaders as they would be if the result

was brought about purposely. Both pros and antis are supporting Mr. Bailey; these pros resent the undoing of their work by the officious meddling of politicians.

But the National Amendment, having been adopted, Senator Bailey stands for the just enforcement of it and opposes any effort to evade its effect, just as he has always stood for the enforcement of and obedience to the Constitution in every respect.

County Meet April 10th.

Medina County was unlucky last year, as the Flu epidemic broke out early in the year 1919 and continued to such a time that it was dangerous to the people of the county to hold a County Meet.

Medina County was visited this year by the Flu epidemic but in a mild form and while here its visit was short. It was thought for awhile that the County Meet would have to be eliminated again but, as I said, the epidemic did not last long and so Medina County will have a Meet.

The Executive Committee of the Interscholastic League selected Hondo, the county seat, as the place where the Meet should be held and they decided that April 10th should be the date.

The committee is to be complimented in the selection of the place where the Meet is to be held as Hondo is centrally located, it is the county seat; and no better athletic field or auditorium could be found in the county than that at Hondo. The Hondo School has tendered its beautiful College Square and equipment for the use of the county and everything that can be done to make the people of the county comfortable while here at the Meet will be gladly done by the people of Hondo.

Every School in the county is urged to send participants to the County Meet no matter how small that school is. It behooves all progressive teachers to encourage their pupils to take part in the events or if they refuse to take part in the events, they should be encouraged to attend and see what is done at the Meets. All teachers should attend themselves whether their pupils will take part or not for it is generally the fault of the teacher when the school is not represented.

People are asked to bring their lunches with them and make the day one of frolic and fun. There will be an all day program and part of the night which will be used to award the medals that will be given. Everybody is urged to stay and see the boys and girls get their medals.

All participants will be allowed free to see all events of the day. All school children under ten years of age will be allowed free to see all events; but all school children between the ages of ten and twenty-one years of age that do not take part in any event will be required to pay twenty-five cents admission. All adults and children not attending school, or who have not attended school some time during the year, will be required to pay fifty cents admission to any event, but every event can be seen for only fifty cents. You are requested to come early and stay late so you can get the full worth of the money you expend.

All participants are urged to study the program and be at the place that event is to take place, for every event will start as stated on the program. A large number of programs will be printed and you are requested to get one and keep it. The committee desires that everyone be given a square deal, so you are requested to be present at the appointed time.

You will find below an official program of all events that shall be officially contested on that date. Please study it and come to the Meet with the intention of winning all of the medals and a few of the trophy cups.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

Of Medina County Interscholastic League for Medina County Schools, at Hondo, Texas,
APRIL 10, 1920

MORNING PROGRAM

A.--High School Building, From 9:00 to 10:30 A.M

SPELLING AND ESSAY WRITING.

1. Spelling Contest---For both Junior and Senior, at High School Study Hall, beginning at 9:00 A. M.
2. Essay Writing---For Class-B High Schools and Rural Schools, beginning at 9:00 A. M. in High School English Room.

B.--Town Park--From 9:00 to 10:30 A. M.

TENNIS.

Tennis Contest---For both Boys and Girls representing a school.

C.--Hondo Auditorium--From 10:30 to 12 M.

DECLAMATIONS AND DEBATES

1. All contestants in both Junior and Senior Declamation will be at the Auditorium at 10:30 A. M.
2. All contestants in the Debates will be at the Auditorium at 10:30 A. M.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

At College Park---From 1:30 to 5:00 P. M.

A---TRACK FOR BOYS

I---SENIOR BOYS

1. 120-yard low hurdle.
2. 100-yard dash.
3. 1-mile run.
4. 50-yard dash.
5. 220-yard dash.
6. 880-yard dash.
7. 1-mile relay.

III---JUNIOR BOYS

1. Potato race.
2. 50-yard dash.
3. 220-yard dash.
4. 440-yard dash.

B---FIELD FOR BOYS

II---SENIOR BOYS

1. Running broad jump.
2. Running high jump.
3. Pole vault.
4. 12-pound shot put.

IV---JUNIOR BOYS

1. Running high jump.
2. Running broad jump.
3. Running hop-step jump.
4. Putting 8-pound shot.
5. Baseball throw---for distance.

C---TRACK FOR GIRLS.

V---SENIOR GIRLS

1. 30-yard dash.
2. 140-yard relay.

VI---JUNIOR GIRLS

1. 30-yard dash.
2. 140-yard dash.

D---BASKET BALL FOR GIRLS

A costly medal will be given to the contestant who wins first prize, and ribbons will be given to those who win second and third prizes. A loving cup will be given to the Class-B School that wins the most points, and one will be given to the Rural School that wins the most points.

The best all-round contestant will be awarded a trophy cup.

Every School in the county is expected to send contestants, especially the Rural Schools.

These medals will be awarded to the winners at the Auditorium at 8:00 P. M. that evening.

J. D. HOWELL, DIRECTOR GENERAL

A. W. SUMAN,
Director of Essays.

W. N. SAATHOFF,
Director of Rural Schools.

MISS ETHEL CRIDER,
Director of Debates.

O. B. SMITH,
Director of Athletics.

Our Castroville Page

Local, Personal and Business Items from This Busy Burg

CASTROVILLE, APRIL 1, 1920

ED. HUEHNER, LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE

News or business matter for this page for the week's issue should be submitted to Mr. Huehner or mailed direct to us at Hondo not later than Wednesday night of each week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stein, a son; also to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boehme, a son, one day last week.

Miss Lorine Pinn and Miss Annie Rihn of San Antonio are at home for the Easter holidays.

Miss Florentina Keller of Lacoste spent several days visiting Misses Clara and Tena Rihn.

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Biediger were here from Lytle Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haby and children and Ambrose Haby of Riomedina were shopping here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Haby and family of Dunlay spent Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Schott and Miss Octavia Schott of Red Wing spent Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex L. Haby of Riomedina were shopping here one day this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rihn and baby of Biry spent Saturday and Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Scherrer and daughter, Miss Florence, and Mrs. J. T. FitzSimon and daughter, Miss Patricia, spent Friday in San Antonio.

Miss Theresa Hans spent Tuesday in Lacoste.

Mrs. Rosa Biediger, Misses Clara Jungman and Theresa Hans visited in San Antonio one day this week.

Mrs. H. B. Taylor and son, Dr. O. B. Taylor, Miss Lucile de Montel, Mrs. Fletcher Davis and children all of Hondo spent Sunday here with relatives.

Mrs. Mollie Hans, Mrs. August Mangold and Lee Mangold were San Antonio visitors during the week.

Miss Lottie Miller of Rabbit Ranch was shopping here Monday.

Arthur Koch was here from San Antonio Sunday.

Miss Elizabeth Seekatz of Riomedina was here Sunday.

Rudolph Wurzbach of Riomedina was here Saturday.

Miss Bertha Ahr returned from San Antonio Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bendele and Eddie Bendele and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Schott of Biry spent Sunday here.

Mrs. Theresa Bourquin of Cliff is reported to be very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Haby were here Sunday from Riomedina.

Willie and Rudolph Wegengroth of Riomedina were here Sunday.

Phil. Tschirhart has bought a half interest in the Citizens Auto Co. where he will be glad to see his friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Baetz and baby of St. Louis, Mo., are here on a visit to Mrs. E. Leinweber.

For Sale.—One two year old Hereford Bull subject to registry. Will sell or trade for one or two year old steers. Apply to Jos. Spettel, Riomedina, Texas.

Joe Geant and sister, Miss Alice, Edna Sittre and Robert Burrell were here from French Settlement Sunday.

Mrs. Ferdinand Kilborn and little daughter, Madeline, and Helen Renken of San Antonio spent Sunday here.

A grand Dance will be given Easter Monday night, April 5th, at the Empire Opera House, Castroville. Schott's Four Piece Orchestra will furnish the music. Come one, come all, and enjoy yourself. 35-2t.

Miss Ida Haby and brother, Emil, were here from their ranch shopping one day this week.

Mrs. August Wurzbach and daughters, Misses Minnie and Amanda, were here Sunday from Riomedina.

Mr. and Mrs. August Koenig of French Settlement were shopping here one day this week.

Little Miss Corinne Mangold celebrated her 4th birthday Sunday by inviting her little friends to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Mangold, and treating them to ice cream and cake.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jungman and Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Wernette of Riomedina spent Sunday here.

Mrs. Lena Burger and daughter, Lenore, of Bader Settlement, were here Monday.

Lost, strayed, or stolen.—One bay horse, about fifteen hands high, small white spot on forehead, mane roached, a large scar on left side under girth, no brand. Finder please notify Fred Haass, Castroville, Texas, and receive liberal reward. 34-2

Josie Bader was here one day from Bader Settlement.

Miss Emma Marty is visiting in Lacoste this week.

Mesdames Rosa Biediger and August Mangold visited Mrs. Albert Kempf, Sr., on the Medina Sunday.

Mrs. Emil Schott and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Schott visited in San Antonio this week.

Mr. Pete Jungman, Sr., Grandma Biry and Mrs. Theresa Bourquin are reported to be on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mann and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mann and son, Oran, spent Sunday at Cliff visiting relatives.

Tony Forst and Mr. Thomas of Hondo were here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Keller were here from Lacoste Monday.

John Biediger was here from Lacoste Monday.

Mrs. Joe Tondre and children returned from a visit in San Antonio where she had her little son, Victor, for treatment.

We have the Agency for Ford Cars, and carry a Full Line of Ford Parts. Citizen Auto Co., authorized Ford Service Station, Castroville, Texas. 30tf.

Mrs. Jacob Haby and son, Ambrose, and daughters, Mrs. F. Kilborn and Mrs. Otto Haby, visited Mr. and Mrs. Norman Frazier at San Antonio one day last week.

Frank Wurzbach was here from Cliff Sunday.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1919.
A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Druggists, 7c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

SPRING FEVER

Following Colds, Grip or Flu, Thin, Watery or Poisoned Blood
(By Dr. Valentine Mott.)

At this time of year most people suffer from what we term "spring fever" because of a stagnant condition of the blood, because of the toxins (poisons) stored up within the body during the long winter. We eat too much meat, with little or no green vegetables.

Bloodless people, thin, anemic people, those with pale cheeks and lips, who have a poor appetite and feel that tired, worn or feverish condition in the spring-time of the year, should try the refreshing tonic powers of a good alternative and blood purifier. Such a tonic as druggists have sold for fifty years, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a standard remedy that can be obtained in tablet or liquid form. Made without alcohol from wild roots and barks.

SAN MARCIAL, N. MEX.—"I suffered for two years with frequent headache and pain in my left side and the small of my back. I was despondent and so nervous the least racket would upset me. I wrote to the Specialists at the Invalids' Hotel, and was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and the Anafit Tablets. I did so and immediately began to get better. My symptoms disappeared and in two months' time my health was regained. I took six bottles of each medicine and a few of the 'Pleasant Pellets' for regulating my bowels. I am now in perfect health and enjoying life. I cannot say too much in praise of these medicines and the kind and courteous attention given me."—MISS MAMIE COYSLAND.

Favors Straight Road.

Albert Bilhartz, a prominent farmer who lives at Biry, about midway between Devine and Hondo, was a pleasant caller at the News office Monday. Mr. Bilhartz is very much in favor of the straight road to Hondo. He says it is about fifteen miles each way from Hondo, or Devine from his place, and with the straight road it would be about ten miles, a saving of ten miles the round trip to either place. He says he hauled the most of his corn to Devine the past season and that the difference on the road would amount to quite a heavy tax. He thinks all the old roads should be fixed and kept up; and not abandoned for the new road, if it is made; and says the Biry business people can save a lot on their freight and believes if the people could be assured that the community roads would be kept up in good shape, they would be glad to have the straight road, also.—Devine News.

A Healing Salve for Burns, Chapped Hands and Sore Nipples.

As a healing salve for burns, sores, sore nipples and chapped hands Chamberlain's Salve is most excellent. It allays the pain of a burn almost instantly, and unless the injury is very severe, heals the parts without leaving a scar. Price, 25 cents.

What has become of the good roads work? The bonds have been voted, and we understand, sold, though not delivered. Isn't it time to employ a good road engineer to do the preliminary road surveying in order to map out a regular road working plan, before the money is received and bears interest? There will be six months work for the engineer to do before actual work can begin and no time should be lost to get a start.—Lacoste Ledger.

Are You Happy?

To be happy you must be well. If you are frequently troubled with constipation and indigestion you cannot be altogether happy. Take Chamberlain's Tablets to correct these disorders. They are prompt and effectual, easy and pleasant to take.

Dutch manufacturers are endeavoring to introduce wooden shoes to America. It might be a good way to save leather, but wouldn't it increase the cost of lumber?

For Constipation.

Mr. L. H. Farnham, a prominent druggist of Spirit Lake, Iowa, says: "Chamberlain's Tablets are certainly the best thing on the market for constipation." Give these tablets a trial. You are certain to find them agreeable and pleasant in effect. Price 25 cents.

What, if anything, has the Hon. Commissioners Court done to get the government highway road money? The people are interested and would like to know. Uvalde County has received an appropriation of \$150,000.00, what are we going to get? With the sum voted by the county for roads we should be able to get \$200,000.00 federal and state aid.—Lacoste Ledger.

"Trees, Stars and Birds."

These are nature's trinity of wonderful things—things least understood because most common-place.

Who has not lost himself among the trees but to feel this inspiration of the poet?

"One impulse from a vernal wood May teach you more of man, Of moral evil and of good, Than all the sages can."

Who has not looked into the star-bedecked heavens and lamented with Carlyle?

"Why did not some one teach me the constellations and make me at home in the starry heavens which are always overhead?"

And who can listen to the wild birds song, or contemplate him in his airy flight without envying him of his wild and joyous freedom?

"Oh, happy life, to soar and sway Above the life by mortals led, Singing the merry months away, Master, not slave of daily bread, And when Autumn comes, to flee Wherever sunshine beckons thee!"

Well, we dare say no one, for Nature calls her children to contemplate her beauties and her mysteries with a wooing voice that draws us all, with one common impulse, to seek a closer communion with her in her many varying moods.

Those fortunate enough to read Edwin Lincoln Moseley's modest volume, "Trees, Stars and Birds," will have the door to many of Nature's wonders opened to them and ever after can revel in the pleasures of a more intimate knowledge of things that become common-place because of intimate association—and lack of understanding and appreciation.

"Trees, Stars and Birds" should have a place in every library, public and private, throughout the land. It is sold for the modest price of \$1.60 by the publishers, World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York. F. D.

How is Your Complexion?

A woman should grow more beautiful as she grows older and she will with due regard to baths, diet and exercise, and by keeping her liver and bowels in good working order. If you are baggy and yellow, your eyes losing their lustre and whites becoming yellowish, your flesh flabby, it may be due to indigestion or to a sluggish liver. Chamberlain's Tablets correct these disorders.

Offered Air Ride to Ellington Field, Texas.

Major O'Donnell, commanding Officer at Ellington Field, (near Houston, Texas), notifies the Recruiting Party at Hondo, that he can accept enlistments for the aviation branch for one or three years—three years preferred. Applicants can only be accepted at the field, however, and we have no authority to issue transportation to applicants from their homes to Ellington Field—BUT—Major O'Donnell says that if we will notify him where applicants are located he will send a ship to their homes and take them to Ellington Field by the "Air Route." It will of course be necessary for applicants to apply to the local recruiting party for temporary examination etc., before notifying the District Recruiting Officer who will in turn take the matter up with Major O'Donnell commanding officer at Ellington Field who will arrange the delivery of applicant to Ellington by air route. This is the first time on record that such novel methods have ever been offered to recruits or others entering the service, it means special assignment to one of the most beautiful posts in the United States situated just eighteen miles from the city of Houston, Texas, and is connected with that city by inter-urban and automobile roads.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

The great benefit derived from use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been gratefully acknowledged by many. Mrs. Benjamin F. Blakeney, Decatur, Ill., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is by far the best medicine for colds and coughs we have ever used in our family. I gave it to my children when small for croup and have taken it myself."

Sabinal Sentinel Siftings.

Mr. Matt Koch was over from Hondo Wednesday on a visit. Mrs. T. E. Wyatt returned last Saturday from a visit in San Antonio. Miss Margorie Fehn of San Antonio has been visiting Miss Sarah Wyatt for the past week. Mr. William Reily came home from Austin, where he is attending the State University, for a short vacation. He went back Tuesday night. Mrs. Mollie Reily Lockhart returned to Del Rio yesterday. She has been staying with her parents the past month or so taking the rest cure.

Will Not be One Day Without

PE-RU-NA

This Lady TELLS Her FRIENDS

Mrs. Mary Fricke, 507 Bornman St., Belleville, Ill., is just one of the many thousands of ladies throughout the country who, after an agony of years, have at last found health, strength and vigor in PE-RU-NA.

Her own words tell of her suffering and recovery better than we can do it: "I suffered with my stomach, had awful cramps and headaches so I often could not lay on a pillow. Saw your book, tried PE-RU-NA and got good results from the first bottle. To be sure of a cure I took twelve bottles. I have recommended PE-RU-NA to my friends and all are well pleased with results. I will not be one day without PE-RU-NA. Have not had a doctor since I started with PE-RU-NA, which was about fifteen years ago. I am now sixty-three years old, hale, hearty and well. Can do as much work as my daughters. I feel strong and healthy and weigh near two hundred pounds. Before, I weighed as little as one hundred. I hope lots of people use PE-RU-NA and get the results I did." An experience like that of Mrs. Fricke is an inspiration to every sick and suffering woman.

If you have catarrh, whether it be of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, or other organs, PE-RU-NA is the remedy. It is not new; it is not an experiment. PE-RU-NA has been tried. PE-RU-NA has been used by thousands who once were sick and are now well. To prevent coughs, colds, grip and influenza and to hasten recovery there is nothing better. PE-RU-NA will improve the appetite and digestion, purify the blood, soothe the irritated mucous linings, eradicate the waste material and corruption from the system. It will tone up the nerves, give you health, strength, vigor and the joy of living. Do what Mrs. Mary Fricke and thousands more have done—try PE-RU-NA. You will be glad, happy, thankful.

Tablet or Liquid. Sold Everywhere.

At Berlin the harness maker is still in the saddle, but somebody seems to be leading the horse.

How Diphtheria is Contracted.

One often hears the expression, "My child caught a severe cold which developed into diphtheria," when the truth was that the cold had simply left the little one particularly susceptible to the wandering diphtheria germ. If your child has a cold when diphtheria is prevalent you should take him out of school and keep him off the street until fully recovered, as there is a hundred times more danger of his taking diphtheria when he has a cold. When Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given it quickly cures the cold and lessens the danger of diphtheria or any other germ disease being contracted.

Somebody ought to introduce a bill in the legislature to compel every merchant who sells boys' shoes to give a 5,000-mile guarantee with each pair.

Gunter Hotel

San Antonio, Texas

A place to stop at worth while

The Home of all Texas

PER Y TYRELL, Manager.

Success With Hogs

BY CHARLES DAWSON

A PRACTICAL book which tells in a clear, reliable way everything about hogs and how to raise them most successfully. It gives the latest and best methods for the feeding, breeding and care of swine; also full directions and plans for making hog buildings and feeding equipment.

The author of this excellent work is a well-known expert with a long and wide experience in every branch of the hog business. This is the most useful book ever published and no hog raiser can afford to be without it, for it will increase his ability and help him to make more money.

Illustrated, 268 Pages. Price, \$.25; by Mail, \$1.35

FORBES & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

445 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

INDIGESTION

If you are ever troubled with indigestion, Chamberlain's Tablets will do you good. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. There are hundreds of people who have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. When you feel dull and languid after eating you may know that your digestion is faulty, unless you have eaten more than you should. Belching, sour stomach, bloating are symptoms of indigestion and are relieved by taking Chamberlain's Tablets as directed. Indigestion is usually accompanied by constipation and is aggravated by it. Chamberlain's Tablets cause a gentle movement of the bowels, relieving the constipated condition. Chamberlain's Tablets are also most excellent for indigestion. Sold everywhere at 25c.

LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadersville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak. I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least trouble was soon righted with a few doses of Black-Draught." Seventy years of successful use has made Theford's Black-Draught standard, household remedy. Every member, of every family, at times need the help that Black-Draught gives in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, lazy liver, etc. You cannot keep well unless your stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. Keep them that way. Try Black-Draught. It acts promptly and gently in a natural way. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c. a package—One cent a dose. All druggists.

\$39.00 FULL RIGGED STOCK SADDLES \$35.95.

Freight Paid to Your Nearest Railroad Station.

Don't let the small price mislead you and the description of these splendid Full Rigged Stock Saddles which are now offered to the public because the sudden termination of the world war left the U. S. Government with a large surplus. They are ideal western saddles.

LEATHER, best russet-tanned skirting, firm and solid, thoroughly tanned, full grained.

TREE: 15 inch beef-hide covered. STEEL FORK with leather covered horn; firm solid seat and jockey in one piece.

WHEELSKIN LINED skirts 14 1/2 x 29 inches.

PENDER 10 inches wide, 18 inches deep.

WOODGIRTHS: one of California hair, one of best cotton.

KITTERUPS of solid bent hickory, leathers bound.

Order one or as many as you want sent order at once. Every saddle warranted as represented. You run no risk. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. \$35.95 each. Freight paid to your nearest railroad station. Make remittances payable.

Federal Distributing Co., Commerce and Bowie Sts., San Antonio, Texas.

Opportunity to secure an agency for nationally advertised, long established auto specialty; no competition, unusual co-operation furnished to energetic, hustling man or firm; one having a car preferred; exclusive rights to real representatives; must finance small initial order, unusually liberal profits. Investigate at once.

ALCEMO MFG. CO. 131 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.

Notice.

The Negro Methodist Church will hold off its great rally Sunday night at the court house. Rev. White and his little band of followers are striving to raise two hundred dollars in order to get twenty five hundred from the centenary fund this year and one thousand in the near future. We invite the good white people of Hondo to come out and help us all they can. We are preparing to erect a modern temple of worship here for the negroes that will be a pride to the race and a credit to our city. Will you please help in this worthy enterprise?

F. PIERCE, Assistant Pastor and Chairman Board of Trustees.

For Sale.

One good saddle mare, also good pumper, 7 years old, at \$110.00; 3 good milk cows, 2 Jerseys, and one Holstein, all with heifer calves, at \$80.00, \$85.00, and \$100.00; 4 male yearlings, extra good ones, at different prices; 2 good males, 3 years old, at \$310.00; one express wagon at \$30.00.

For information phone 30, or write H. Y. BORLEN, Hondo, Box 277.

Weather Report.

Hondo, Texas, March 29. Total rainfall 1.50 inches; since Jan. 1st, 4.77 inches. 3 rainy days, 15 clear, 7 part cloudy, 8 cloudy, 6 with killing frost. On 26, maximum temperature 50 degrees minimum temperature 25 on 1st.

H. E. HAASS, Vol. Obs. U. S. W. B.

Mrs. Andraes Blatz is spending some time in Santa Rosa Hospital for rest and recreation.—Devine News.

30x3-30x3 1/2-31x4 Goodyear Clincher Tires in These Three Sizes

All are quality tires. All carry the Goodyear guarantee of perfection in workmanship and material.

The Prices Will Suit You

We've got Tubes too—Regulars and Heavy Tourists.

Try Goodyears next time.

Citizens Motor Car Co. Phone 151



A Baptist Resolution on the Inter-church World Movement.

Whereas strong, persistent effort, much of which seems to us to be, in method at least, unchristian and unmanly, is being exerted all through this, and other Southern States, to induce our Baptist people to unite with a certain Inter-church World Movement; and whereas it is the earnest conviction of this body that such a union on the part of Baptists would be detrimental to the highest interests of the churches and Kingdom of our Lord Christ, and would be in direct opposition to the age long and most positive convictions of our people as to the teachings and principles of the eternal Word of God, which to us is the sole and sufficient authority in matters religious; therefore we, the Executive Board of the Del Rio-Uvalde Association, wish to say through the local papers and otherwise, to all our people, and to all other peoples, within the bounds of our Association, that we are in hearty sympathy and agreement with the actions of the Southern Baptists Convention in Atlanta last May, and the Texas Baptist Convention at Houston last December, when, by unanimous votes, it was decided that Texas Baptists and Southern Baptists could not, and would not, join, co-operate with or sanction in any way, the said Inter-church World (or bury the churches under a worldly) movement.

ARTHUR S. ALLEN, Chairman of the Committee. A. C. PRICE, Clerk of the Board.

Interchurch World Movement.

The county mass meeting of the Interchurch world movement will be held at the Methodist Church, Hondo, on Wednesday, April 21st, beginning at 10 a. m. The afternoon session at 2 p. m. and evening at 7:30. A strong team of four ministers and one woman will present a complete program. This movement has for its object a complete survey of the world's religious condition and needs, and then to coordinate the various religious bodies, as far as possible, to supply those needs. We earnestly request every citizen of Medina County to attend these meetings, on the 21st of April, that they may fully understand the significance of this wonderful movement. Please remember that this meeting is not in any sense sectarian. Come and see for yourselves.

J. M. ALEXANDER.

Hal Jones Post, American Legion.

At a meeting of Hal Jones Post No. 128, American Legion, held at the court house Tuesday evening, March 30, a resolution was adopted whereby the Post goes on record as being opposed to a cash bonus, to be paid by the government, to ex-service men, but as being in favor of a loan by the government to enable the ex-service men to get a new start in life. A large number of ex-service men over the country are in favor of additional compensation for their war service, especially for those who saw service overseas; but the majority of Posts are adopting resolutions which put them on record as not seeking cash bonuses, except for those disabled in war.

The subject of "Government Insurance" was taken up and explained and all members were urged to keep up their government insurance.

A local Post baseball team was organized. Hans Rothe was elected manager, and Andrew Bless, captain.

For Sale.

One Saxon Roadster and one Ford Touring Car, at reasonable prices. 39.1f CITIZENS MOTOR CAR CO.

Notice.

My home is off the market and is no longer for sale. 35.2t. MRS. GEO. W. JONES.

Announcement.

For Representative 116th District We are authorized to announce GROVER C. MORRIS as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature from the 116th District of Texas, subject to the Democratic Primaries in July.

The recent visit of an inspector of scales in the city has put the business people on the lookout for correct weights and measure all around. A Mexican baker paid a fine for selling a short weight loaf for ten cents and there has been complaints of short weights even among some farmers who mould butter into light weights and sell as pounds.—Devine News.

Washing Machines. Holloway Bros.

ECZEMA!
Money back without question if HUNT'S Salve fails in the treatment of ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin disease. Try a 75 cent box at our risk.

W. H. WINDROW, Druggist.

A Letter From Shanghai.

Shanghai, Feb. 8, 20.

The Anvil Herald, Hondo, Texas.

Dear Editors:

Perhaps a few observations regarding our voyage may be of interest. At San Francisco we found ourselves very much occupied for the few days we were there in taking the various sight-seeing trips, among them the China-town trip. This is a much heralded experience and perhaps is interesting to the un-initiated, but to the globe trotter like myself it has lost its charm, the principal thing being several set up stages artistically gotten up to separate you from your money for gewzaws, rabbit feet and kindred articles of the mystic shrine. No reflection on the Shriners, although our guide emphasized the fact that he was the official guide for the Shriners. The one out-standing fact, if it was a fact, was the information that during all the flu epidemic, that not a single Chinese had the flu. The trips are all worth while and instructive as well as pleasing.

From San Francisco to Honolulu the trip was pleasant but not with any great excitement.

At Honolulu we spent the day sight-seeing and enjoying the balmy atmosphere and fragrance of the many beautiful flowers. It might be stated here that California is also endowed with the same balmy atmosphere and fragrant flowers and unsurpassed scenery.

We enjoyed lunch at the Sea-side Hotel at Wei Ki Ki Beach, world-renowned for its pleasant bathing facilities.

The Aquarium here is very interesting and well worth a visit. Prices are modest and in San Francisco we found prices more moderate than in San Antonio.

The High cost of living has taken a firm hold in Japanese ports and in Yokohama we did little more than visit shops but this alone is an interesting experience and one long to be remembered.

At Kobe we made some purchases and were well pleased with our bargains in silk wear.

The flu was raging in Japan and tended to retard somewhat the pleasure that we looked forward to, and that was a trip to Tokio and Kyoto, which we abandoned on account of the flu.

Travel restrictions are still very severe in Japan and we were subjected to rigid inspection before leaving the ship and had to produce our passports.

Once ashore restrictions were all off and our incursions were only restricted by the whims of the Rik Shaw pullers. Prosperity having become resident with Japan the vagaries of the coolies sometimes became annoying on account of the extreme independence displayed.

We however visited temples and theaters, shops and manufactures, works of art and Scripture and found much of interest.

The natives also found much of interest in Mrs. L. Mantel and myself. I have grown so fat that I have had to alter all my clothes. I now weigh 221 lbs and am gaining every day.

The Rik Shaw puller that pulled me perspired some and he evidently passed the word along as I had extreme difficulty that night in getting any one to take me.

We attracted considerable attention and I was evidently regarded as a sort of super-being from the way I was inspected everywhere we went.

Shanghai is the only Chinese port we visit en route to Manila and it is cold here, snow still remaining on the ground.

We took a long drive to various parts of the city here and were again conspicuous objects for the Chinese.

Here you can hire a carriage all afternoon for \$2.00 but our money is only worth \$3.70 on the five here, while in Japan it is 1.95 for \$1.00 Mexican dollars are the standard here.

At the risk of boring you with any further details about ourselves I will discontinue for the present and trust that the spirit, the next time it moves, will prove more interesting. With kindest remembrances and begging indulgencies.

Sincerely,

L. W. S. MANTEL.

In a recent letter to the editor, Mrs. Frances Davidson notifies us to change the address of her paper from Arlington to 3615 Buckeye St., Dallas, Texas, where she is making her home with her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have recently purchased a home in Dallas where Mr. Scott is engaged in the practice of law and is associated with one of the oldest and finest law firms in that city. Mrs. Scott will be pleasantly remembered as Miss Lucile, one of the twin daughters of Mrs. Frances Davidson.

Notice.

My fine Percheron Stallion will make the season at my farm, 4 miles west of Yancey. Terms, \$5.00 in advance and \$5.00 on birth of colt, or \$12.00 to insure colt. AUGUST BOEHMFAK. 28

ECONOMIZE

LOOK AHEAD AND BUY NOW!

A visit to my Store will convince you that I can save you money on all your purchases. I always have on hand large supplies of the finest

DRY GOODS, SHOES AND CLOTHING At the Lowest Prices Obtainable

The saving you make on everything you buy now is a mighty tidy sum---WORTH CONSIDERING.

COME IN TODAY

A Few of My Special Offerings:

GINGHAMS, VOILES, PERCALES, SHIRTINGS, DOMESTICS, SHOES, and MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING

Come in and be Convinced

H. HARTMAN, Hondo, Texas.

Quihi Notes.

March 29, 1920.

A nice rian fell here Wednesday night, about 1/4 inch. Everything is surely looking green since the rain, especially the fields.

J. E. Muennink and Robert Riff of New Fountain passed by here Friday morning enroute to San Antonio.

Otto Grell made a trip to Hondo Friday.

F. W. Boehle made a business trip to Hondo Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harm Lindeburg and son, Otto, and Mr. and Mrs. D. I. Lindeburg and Alfred Breiten visited relatives and friends in San Antonio Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Balzen and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Neumann visited at Ben de Grodt's up at Verdina Sunday.

Joe Boehle was visiting at Bader Settlement Sunday.

Robert Wiemers of Thousand Acre was seen here Sunday.

Ernest and Walter Britsch of Vandenburg were here for the base ball game Sunday.

H. J. Boehle made a business trip to the Alamo City Saturday.

H. B. Balzen and son, Joseph, of Sturm Hill passed by here Monday enroute to Hondo.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reitzer of Green Hill were shopping here Tuesday.

Ed. Schulte of Bader Settlement was seen here Tuesday.

Mr. John Se weers and son, Johnny, George Heyen and Ernest Boehle took in the barbecue at the oil wells in Bandera County Wednesday. They reported a very good time.

Alvin Balzen of Sturm Hill was shopping here Thursday.

Come to the Base Ball game Sunday, April 4.

RHEUMATISM
The powerful, healing warmth of HUNT'S Salve gives instant and lasting relief from rheumatism, nerve-racking pains, stiff joints, sprains, bruises, and all the ills that afflict the human body. Try a 75 cent box at our risk.

W. H. WINDROW, Druggist.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bilhartz and little daughters were here Monday from Biry.—Devine News.

No Worms in a Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the Child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

If you figure on new Insurance, or a change in policy—see O. H. MILLER.

Viking Milk Separators. Get one. Holloway Bros. 33.

John Reitzer left for San Antonio last Saturday to join his family at future home.

Buy Your Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Groceries Etc., From

C. J. BLESS AND SAVE MONEY

A small amount saved on each purchase amounts to many dollars each season. sets the standard for HIGH QUALITY and LOW PRICES. Prompt Delivery to all parts of the city. Give him a trial order

Telephone No. 42

WILL BUY BOOKS FOR CASH

Libraries of all kinds wanted—large or small. Also books and desks—in fact anything belonging to the office. ways have bargains in this line. Call or write us if you book of any kind. LAW BOOKS AND TEXAS HIST a specialty. ALSO RARE and OUT-OF-DATE BOOKS. so handle MILITARY BOOKS of all kinds—in fact, and

GAMMEL'S BOOK STORE

911 Cong. Ave. AUSTIN

E. R. LEINWEBER, Pres. H. F. KING, Cash. JOEBNEY Vice-Pres. J. R. CHANCEY, Asst.

HONDO STATE BANK A GUARANTY FUND BANK

The non-interest bearing and unsecured deposits of this bank are protected by the State Bank Guaranty Fund.

Newton & Chance

FIRE, TORNADO, LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS AND BURGLARY INSURANCE SURETY BONDS

Office at the Hondo State Bank

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mangold and daughter, Miss Josephine, visited Devine this week.—Devine News. Florence Oil Stores, Holloway Bros.